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Fifth Ward Subscribers.

Subscribers to the COMMERCIAL in the Fifth and part of the Ninth Wards, will hereafter be served by HARRY F. BENDELL, who alone is authorized to make collections. Should any subscribers fail to receive the paper, the omission will be corrected by leaving their names at the counting room, Fifth street.

CITY ITEMS.

Reduction of 20 Per Cent.

At Gardiner's, No. 60 Fifth street.

A Fourth of July Oration

Is often exhaustive both to the orator and audience, but the pompiest never tire in using Lubin's celebrated Cocoaine Cream for dressing, preserving and beautifying the hair. It softens, cleanses and restores the hair to its original color, and prevents premature baldness, also, removes all dandruff from the scalp and promotes the growth of hair. It retains all its beautifying effects for days, and produces the richest lustre. No preparation seems so admirably adapted to the hair as Lubin's Cocoaine Cream. Prepared only by J. M. Fulton, druggist, corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets, opposite the postoffice.

Summer Boarding

For Families, at the Beaver seminary. Address, R. T. Taylor. 1y2-3t

A National Remedy.

Surgeon Wood's unrivalled Cholera Preventive Pills, lead with the highest success in the United States for the last thirty-five years, and adopted universally by our army and navy, is the greatest blessing ever vouchsafed to any people. They possess the recommendation of successful experience—the best test known—and everybody should have them. They are a sure, certain and immediate cure for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and all cholera infantum. Be in time, your life may depend upon it. Price One Dollar per box, with full directions. Send orders to J. M. Fulton, Druggist, corner of Fifth and Smithfield street, opposite the Postoffice.

Dutcher's Lightning Fly-Killer

Makes quick work with flies and all other insects and, keeps the house clear all summer. Look out for imitations. Get Dutcher's only. 1y26-lm-eod

A Public Display of Fireworks

Has not been ordered by the Common Council this year to celebrate the glorious "Fourth of July." But our patriotic citizens will, of course, remember that the only place in Pittsburgh where the cheapest, best and most extensive variety of pyrotechnics can be found is at John W. Pittock's, on Fifth street, next door to the COMMERCIAL office. His assortment is well worthy of inspection. Call and examine it even if you don't want to purchase. Every kind of Fireworks known to the people can be seen there. Mr. Pittock has largely added to his stock in order to meet the heavy demand being made hourly for them. Remember, his store is next door to the COMMERCIAL office.

Purest and Sweetest

Cod Liver Oil in the world; manufactured from fresh, selected livers on the sea coast of Norway, is characterized by a sweetness and purity peculiar to it alone. Its reputation is so great that it takes the lead of other oils, and is universally prescribed by physicians. Remember to ask for "Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil." Caswell, Mack & Co., New York, Sole Manufacturers. For sale at wholesale in Pittsburgh by R. E. Sellers & Co.; at retail by all Druggists.

Independence Hats.

At the first class Hat House of Wm. Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street. We are now selling off all that immense stock of Men's Boys' and Children's Silk and Cassimere Hats. Mens' and Boys' Straw Hats, Ladies' and Misses' Hats, trimmed and untrimmed, at a great reduction in order to close out our stock of Summer Hats. Now is the time to purchase Hats at the extensive and popular Hat and Cap House of William Fleming, No. 139 Wood street.

The Grand Gift Concert

Advertised for July 4th, must necessarily be deferred a few days to allow ticket agents time to correct their reports. The proprietors, Messrs. McDonald, Thompson & Co., regret to say that they have had to return several reports for correction. They must positively have the name, Postoffice address and number of each person's ticket or they can't do justice to it or to their orders, themselves, or their references, who are residents of Pittsburgh, and will undoubtedly deal justly with all concerned. They are adding some valuable City property to their already attractive list of gifts, and will positively close the concert on July 30th. A large number of letters on hand to be answered immediately. Full particulars in four next issues.

Columbia Pic-Nic.

All persons who intend going out of the city on the Fourth of July, will find it to their interest to visit Ross's Grove, as the reputation of the "Columbia Boys" for getting up affairs of this kind is unsurpassed. A splendid dinner will be served up, and refreshments of all kinds can be had on the grounds. During the day several balloon ascensions will be made by Prof. W. H. H. Glenn, and a pleasant time may be anticipated. Music by Christ's Band. Excursion Hand Cars will leave the depot of the A. V. R. R. at 7, 9, and 11 A. M., and 1:30 and 4 P. M.

The Daily Commercial

From the Red River Settlement.

From the St. Paul *Pioneer*, we learn of the arrival of the second detachment of Red River Brigade, which is composed of over one thousand carts, loaded with furs, valued at more than $100,000. The amount of furs is more than usual, netting at least the above amount, which does not include those sold by the Hudson Bay Company.

Governor McTavish had arrived home and was in attendance on the annual council of the Hudson Bay Company.

The Saskatchewan gold mines were paying about $8 per day with rocker, and parties were starting for them every day. Exploring parties had also left the settlement for Rainy Lake, where it is reported discoveries of rich gold bearing quarts have been made.

The ordinary yield of wheat at the Red River Settlement is sixty bushels per acre, and on the McKenzie River the yield of barley exceeds any other section of country in the world.

The Red River Settlement is five hundred miles north of St. Paul.

Important Railroad Case.

Several years ago the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company contracted with the Ohio and Mississippi Company to run one of the track of the latter company from Lawrenceburgh to Cincinnati. Recently the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Company obtained an independent entrance, and then broke the contract. The Ohio and Mississippi Company sued for damages, claiming over one million dollars. The case was heard in the Superior Court in Cincinnati on Saturday last. The Court decided that the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Company, being an Indiana corporation, had no legal right to contract for the use of a franchise in Ohio, and upon this point the case was decided against the Ohio and Mississippi Company.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

In the great trot on Fashion Course, Long Island, on Monday last, for a purse of $2,000, contested by Dexter, General Butler and Commodore Vanderbilt, Dexter was the winner. All five heats were made in the twenties, and the last in 2:21¼, the best time on record.

During the past week the Senate has rejected an unusual number of the President's nominations, most of them men of unexceptionable military record. Among the rejections of last Saturday were Col. Rufus Dawes, of Wisconsin, nominated as Assessor of the First Collection District of that State, and Col. George Ginty, of the same State, nominated as Assessor for the Fifth District. Colonel Ginty served gallantly in the late war, Texas and Mexico, was wounded, and his father served as a private during the war. Colonel Ginty served with credit as a paymaster. The Senate also rejected Col. A. J. Fulton's nomination as Assessor of the Fifteenth District of Pennsylvania, who was also a soldier of good record. Wm. Edwards, also a faithful soldier, was rejected as Postmaster at Keokuk, Iowa. Gen. Fuller was rejected as Postmaster at St. Louis, Mo., was for the second time rejected.

The Senate, on Monday last, in executive session, confirmed the Commissioners under the act to reimburse the States for moneys for expenditures in enrolling, equipping and provisioning the militia force to aid in suppressing the rebellion.

Generals Steedman and Fullerton having completed their investigations in Mississippi, arrived in New Orleans yesterday, from whence they will make up and forward their report on Alabama and Mississippi. They will conclude their investigations with Louisiana and Texas.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Joseph M. Humphreys as Collector of Customs of Richmond, Va.

Gen. Howard has issued a circular letter of information, relative to the Southern homestead law, recently passed, and urging freedmen to avail themselves of the advantages it offers to them.

Col. Forney published, on Tuesday, a long editorial letter to the President, giving him leave to print all and any of his private letters written to him since the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. He speaks in very sharp and sarcastic terms of the President's course in giving out such letters for publication, and says it is considerably to his disparagement that any were displaced him in the Presidential chair. The letter is evidently written with a word to the President in reference to his personal safety, and hints that it may be necessary to tell a full story of the disgraceful scenes of Inauguration day.

The Senate, passed the bill appropriating six thousand dollars to pay the law library of the late James L. Pettigru, the Unionist of South Carolina.

FORESTS ON PUBLIC LANDS.—The congressional movement for promoting the growth of forests on public lands seems to have attained practical shape. The bill introduced by Representative Donnelly has been changed by its author, after consultation with Judge Edmunds of the General Land office, so that it fully conforms to the usages of that office, and amply protects the Government from imposition. Under this bill the Agricultural University, in Kansas, has 200,000 acres of public land, by applying for the same in plats, outlines, bags and seals, to be distributed in the West, as College lands hereafter direct. No title is given until one hundred miles of hedge and ten thousand acres of forest are grown by the University. Various sorts of native and exotic trees and forts are to be tried, and annual reports are to be made of the methods and results of the experiments.

The Wabash and Erie Canal is to be re-opened from Terre Haute to the Ohio State line, this season, and throughout its whole line at as early a date as possible.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1866. NO 255.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Tax on Bituminous Coal Increased.

NO SESSION OF CONGRESS TO-DAY

THE NEW ARMY BILL.

Freedmen's Bureau Bill Signed.

Report in Favor of the National Telegraph Line.

The Internal Revenue Bill.

Forney's Reply to the President.

Great Suffering in South Carolina.

Business at the Pension Office.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 3, 1866.

The Tariff Bill.

The House made slow progress to-day with the Tariff bill. There was an elaborate discussion on increasing the duty on bituminous coal from fifty cents per ton to one dollar and fifty cents, and the amendment was finally carried by one vote in Committee of the Whole. When the bill is brought into the House a separate vote will be taken on this change, and the probability is strong that it will not be sustained.

No Session To-Day.

There were forty-five votes in favor of the House sitting to-day.

The New Army Bill.

The Senate Military Committee brought forward the new Army Bill to-day. Unless the session is prolonged to August first, its passage is looked upon as somewhat doubtful.

Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

The new Freedmen's Bureau bill was enrolled to-day, and signed by the presiding officers of both houses. It will be laid before the President on Thursday for his approval.

National Telegraph Line.

The House Postoffice Committee, at their meeting to-day, agreed to report in favor of Senate bill providing for the establishment of a National telegraph line.

The Internal Revenue Bill.

Is still before the Committee of Conference. It seems to be taken for granted that the compromise on the cotton tax will be fixed at three cents per pound.

Forney to the President.

Forney replies to the President to-day on the recent letter published by the latter, and gives permission for the publication of the remaining ones. He claims that the President's policy was not developed when he indorsed him in January, and threatens to expose the secret conduct of the President on March 4th, 1865. The letter is a very bitter letter.

Suffering in South Carolina.

The commanding officer of the military post at Darlington, South Carolina, forwards to the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau an application from some of the most prominent citizens of Darlington District, asking the State Government to come to the relief of the starving poor in that district. The petition states that there is now great suffering among the poorer classes of the white people in that district for the want of the necessaries of life, and the distress is increasing and extending every day, while there are none there able to give relief or save their destitute ones from actual starvation. This district suffered more severely by the ravages of the army of General Sherman than perhaps any other in the State, from the destruction of provisions and means of providing for the future, and there is now neither grain sufficient to keep the population from starvation, or money to purchase with. The state of affairs is becoming truly alarming. Every day poor women are begging in the streets of Cheraw for meal or corn to save themselves and children from starvation, and the petitioners would gladly afford it if they had it. Therefore, in behalf of these sufferers, they apply to the Government for assistance, and state that to be effectual, it must be speedy.

The Land Sales.

Reports received at the General Land Office for May last, state that the homestead actual settlements entered during that month at Vancouver Land Office, Washington territory, covered 2,036 acres. There were also cash sales amounting to $8,781. At the San Francisco Land Office, the cash sales embraced a coal tract, and amounted to $6,113, besides the disposal of 1,239 acres by bounty land warrants, and a number of entries for actual settlement under the Homestead law.

Pensions.

The following is a statement of the work performed in the United States Pension Office during the month of June last: The number of widows', orphans' and mothers claims allowed were 2,357; rejected, 1,041; total acted upon, 145; total number acted upon, 2,487. Number of invalid claims admitted, 2,357; number rejected, 577; total number acted upon, 2,751. Total number of claims admitted, 4,714. Number of letters and circulars sent, giving information and calling for evidence, 30,192.

The National Holiday.

To-morrow will be observed here by a total suspension of business. There will be no celebration of any kind. A large number of members have left for Philadelphia, to be present at the celebration there.

Appointments.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the name of L. A. Harris, as Collector of Internal Revenue at Cincinnati, and Colonel Maxwell as Assessor of Revenue, in the Third District of Ohio.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of Ex-Congressman Jesse O. Norton, as District Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

Internal Revenue.

The fiscal year opens up with large Internal Revenue receipts. There were two millions on yesterday, and two millions and one quarter to-day.

WASHINGTON, July 3.

LETTER FROM GEN. MAGRUDER.

A letter has been received here from the rebel General Magruder, now in Mexico, who writes to a friend, asking him to intercede with our Government that he may not be arrested. I want permission, he says, to return to the United States. The Imperial Government is about to go to destruction, and I has no money, and we have to get away from here. Many have already left. Price, and my brigade, have gone to other parts from here, but we are compelled to look out for some other place to go to. There is no hope for anything more here.

CONFIRMED.

Mr. S. C. Akely was to-day confirmed as Collector of Customs for the District of Michigan.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Murders by Indians—Mining Operations.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—A letter dated Moreno City, Arizona, June 16th, represents the mining prospects as flattering.

Small predatory bands of Indians had plundered a ranche in the Sonodoma District, and murdered one man there, and another at Mowhave Springs. Two companies were ordered to pursue the murderers. The steamer Sierra of Nevada, from Victoria, V. I., brings $174,000 in treasure.

The sales of mining shares for the past seven weeks foot up less than half the amount sold for the corresponding period last year. The leading mines report that they are all doing better. The Hall & Norcross Mine is working ore which averages $50 to $60 per ton. The improvements in the Crown Point mill are expected to increase its capacity to sixty tons of ore daily. The Savage mill raised 700 tons of ore last week. The Yellow Jacket obtained $17,024 in bullion during the first three weeks of June. The Chollar reports improvement in the raising of ore. The Imperial reports an increase of 6,500 tons of rock over last year, and $20,500 in treasure.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Valuable Horses Burned to Death.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The stables of J. C. Jackson, on Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, were destroyed by fire last night. Edward Clock, a member of Engine Company No. 9, was run over and killed. There are a large number of valuable horses in the stables, all of which are reported to have perished. The Hamiltonian stallion, among them, is valued at $3,000; Red Jacket, $1,000; Sunshine, $1,000, and Peculiar, $1,000. The other horses were valued in the neighborhood of $1,000. The coaches and carriages destroyed are valued at $4,000. Loss on building, $6,000. A colored man named Richardson is under arrest on suspicion of setting the fire.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Conservative State Convention—General Lane Still Alive.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—The Conservative State Convention met at the Mercantile Library Hall to-day. John S. Phelps was chosen permanent chairman. A resolution was passed reaffirming the resolutions adopted in Veranda Hall, in the convention some months ago, and a Committee appointed to prepare an address to the voters of the State. The Convention was well attended. It will send delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

General Lane, of Kansas, is still alive, but no hopes of his recovery are entertained.

River at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 3.—River falling slowly, with five feet nine inches in the canal. Mercury 89°. Weather clear.

THE NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

The Fourth of July and its Commemoration—The National Salute—Excursions and Pic-Nics—Attractions at the Theatres, Circus—The Regatta—The Turf, etc. etc.

To-day the ninetieth anniversary of our natal day as an independent and free government, will be observed amid every demonstration that a people's joy and gratitude can suggest. There is a single view, however, which we call "celebrating the Fourth of July," to which some attention is due. The custom has its evils, like almost everything else in these times. Excesses of various kinds are apt to be committed by a class of individuals who look forward to the "Fourth" as an occasion for special "spreeing" and "dissipation." To this habit there are very strong objections, which we desire to urge. It is not creditable to those who indulge in it, nor does it evince a proper respect for the character of the day nor for the memory of the brave and good men of "ye olden time," who laid their "lives, fortunes and sacred honors," upon the altar of their country in the cause of liberty. Let the day be observed in a National manner, worthy of a dignified and intelligent people. Let the heart go out in *bona fide* gratitude, not only for the recurrence of the natal day of the Republic, but for the return of peace and prosperity to the country. Unlike the custom in other and distant cities of the Union, there will be no public procession, nor display of pyrotechnics in Pittsburgh, for the gratification of the masses, but it is anticipated that, as on former occasions, many very costly and splendid private displays of fire-works will be given both in this city and Allegheny. The City Fathers with an enlarged degree of of liberality have decided not to prescribe the festivities of the day, and to allow everybody to celebrate the day "on his own hook," with permission to burn as much gun powder as seemeth good to them. There will be a general cessation of secular employment in all places of amusement kept open day and evening, and the enjoyments peculiar to the day generally indulged in. A good time is expected, especially by the juvenile portion of the community. All the public offices will be closed, except the Post office, which will be open only from eight to nine o'clock this morning.

THE NATIONAL SALUTE.

The day will be ushered in with a salute of one hundred guns from Knapp's Pennsylvania Battery, on Seminary Hill, in Allegheny City.

EXCURSIONS, PIC-NICS, ETC.

The Vigilant Steam Fire Engine Company, of Pittsburgh, give a pic nic at McKee's Rocks, one of the most pleasant groves in the country. Dinner will be served by Mr. Henry Schind, the well known caterer; music by Eckert's and Mozart's Bands; under the command of Colonel James Scott. The steamer Advance has been engaged to convey the company, and leave the St. Clair Street Bridge at 8, 9, 10, and 11 A. M., 12 M., and 1, 2, 3 and 4 P. M., during the day.

The Lafayette Fire Engine Company of Pittsburgh will give their long anticipated pic nic at Glenwood Grove, on the Monongahela River, about four miles from the city. Trains on the Connellsville Railroad will run every hour between the city and the grounds. The steamer Franklin will also leave the Brownsville wharf boat at eight o'clock A. M., and the Revere at three o'clock P. M., for the occasion. Arrangements have been made for the occasion, and visitors may anticipate passing a pleasant day.

The General Grant Steam Fire Engine and Hose Company of Allegheny, will give their second pic-nic at Courtney Station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, about ten miles from this city. Arrangements have been made to render it one of the most pleasant affairs of the season. Dinner will be served by Mr. Rawle; music by Smith and Teerge's band, and plenty of dancing provided. Trains will leave Allegheny station at 7½ A. M.

The Columbia Hose, Hook and Ladder Fire Company, of Allegheny city, give their annual pic-nic at Ross' Grove, on the Allegheny river. Twilight Line steamer Clipper, from the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, about ten miles from this city. Arrangements have been made to render it one of the most pleasant affairs of the season. Dinner will be served by Mr. Rawle; music by Smith and Teerge's band, and plenty of dancing provided. Trains will leave Allegheny station at 7½ A. M.

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Robinson's Great Southwestern Circus gives three grand performances at ten o'clock, A. M., and two and seven o'clock, P. M., on the Lot Lion Lot, in Pittsburgh. This excellent company comprises the well-known Louisiana family, Wm. Robinson, the great Equestrian Leopard of the Forest, Brothers Nick, Dan and Edward Odell, and J. Adams, Master Dan, and the dwarf Nenanno, besides Powell and Covell, the jesters, whose performances given to-day will prove rare and interesting.

THE GRAND REGATTA.

The grand regatta takes place to-day at ten o'clock A. M., from the Sandusky Bay Sailing Club's moorings over the Monongahela river. It includes a race of five miles for four oared boats, between the "New York" and "Friendship" clubs; a three mile sculling race for boys under eighteen years of age; a three mile sculling race between Frederick Dierst, Frederick Wolf and William Jackson.

The following gentlemen are appointed Judges, and are requested to attend without further notice: Henry A. Weaver, William Thaw, Joseph Denny, Joseph Flounder, J. R. Gardner, Thos. Reese, Charles Paulson, John Paulson, W. B. Negley, W. R. Negley, Pleish, W. C. McCarthy, Henry Taibali, James Lowry, Jr.

THE TURF.

At Oakland Park Track, there will be several excellent races during the day. A ladies stand stand has been erected, and every arrangement made to preserve the best order and admit satisfaction to all visitors. The fourth street road passenger cars pass the track every few minutes.

At the Eastern Exchange Driving Park at East Liberty, there will be a rattling trot for a a premium of fifty dollars between "Hard Scrabble" and "Lady Gilpin," and "Gray Eagle," to come off at three o'clock; also a like premium, open for all horses who have never beaten three minutes.

NEGROES DRILLING, ETC.—The Richmond *Times* of the 24 instant, says: Several hundred young negro men meet every night in that quarter of the city known as Navy Hill, for the purpose of drilling. Though the exercises which are, in many instances, especially on Saturday nights, prolonged throughout the night, are conducted on foot, the officers are, in all cases, armed with cavalry swords. Their evolutions and exercises are so accompanied by yells, shouting and profane and obscene language as to make the neighborhood, and their inmates almost uninhabitable to respectable people. We are informed that quite an equal number of negroes assemble for the same purpose in the lower street car in the vicinity of the Chimborazo Hospital grounds.

HORTICULTURAL.—In the vicinity of Hammonton, Atlantic county, N. J., the soil has been converted into a complete garden. There are at present 302½ acres of ground devoted to the cultivation of strawberries, 197 to the raising of blackberries, 16½ to raspberries, 33½ to the cultivation of cranberries. In addition to these, there are 43,375 grape-vines, 17,332 pear trees, 9,305 apple trees, 10,617 peach trees, 655 cherry trees, 119 plum trees, and a large number of other fruit trees are successfully raised.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TARIFF PROSPECT.

Letter From an Interested Observer.

[The following letter should have reached us two days ago; it has, however, lost none of its interest by the delay.]

WASHINGTON, June 30.

Editor of the Commercial:

Yesterday and to-day the House of Representatives discussed and acted in Committee of the Whole on the parts of the Tariff act in which your readers are most deeply interested, with the exception of the glassmen. The results are generally encouraging, in view of the disposition which had been previously evinced in certain quarters either to give the whole subject the go-by, or to report with slight moderations the Morrill Tariff. The bill now under discussion is by no means perfect, yet it is a vast improvement over the former, and if Mr. Morrill had but given his mind to the subject, and the subject to the Committee a few weeks earlier, the country would have cause of rejoicing over a still more perfect system of protection to all branches of American labor.

The wool growers and wool manufacturers are protected to the extent of the figures agreed upon by their convention at Troy, and these interests are almost the only ones in regard to which the Committee of Ways and Means adopted the rates recommended by experts in the business, without change. Some of the figures on iron which you have already published, have been slightly modified, and the Committee adopted some changes on steel which improves the original report. A vigorous attack on the protective system in general and the last named interest in particular, was made by General Hardin, of Illinois, which was handsomely and ably replied to by your representative, General Moorhead. General H. *wanted* upon the idea that his constituents, the farmers of the West, were to pay the proposed increase in buying their agricultural implements, &c. General M. showed that for twenty years before the war, cast steel cost not less than eighteen cents per pound, that the duties on the article had been thrice increased, and yet to-day, the price is reduced to fifteen cents—an apt illustration of the results of protection which, with the other forcible arguments accompanying it, thoroughly "squelched" his opponent.

The chief struggle of the day was on the subject of railroad iron. The Iowa members made a vigorous effort to change the figures of the bill from $20 per ton, to 70 cents per 100 lbs duty, and failing in this, to place it at forty per cent. ad valorem. The report of the committee found able defenders, General Garfield, of Ohio; Kelley and Moorhead, of Pennsylvania; Hale and Griswold, of New York; Dawes, of Massachusetts; and others who have many miles of road to lead the way. The vote proved conclusively that the House is clearly for protection, and that the bill will certainly pass. What will be its fate in the Senate none can tell. Mr. Cowan speaks hopefully on this subject. There are rumors that the bill will pass both Houses, but fall by the hands of the President. I do not credit these rumors, for I do not believe that the man who is so justly proud of having once been dependent upon the labor of his own hands for subsistence, will strike a blow at labor from the mouths of the toiling millions in the mills and workshops, the mines and the grain field, who by their suffrages have placed their fate in his power. It is but just to mention that to-day's debate was mostly confined to the report on the item of Railroad Iron, did so not because they were opposed to the bill generally, or to its principles. Messrs. Allison and Wilson, of Iowa, Kelley, of Pennsylvania, declared themselves to be in favor of protection—and that first named gentleman (if not both) will vote for the bill.

The vote on the final passage of the tariff bill in the House will probably be taken on Tuesday (unless the adjournment Monday shall be until after the 4th of July.) After passage in the House it goes to the Senate Committee on Finance, and will be subjected to the closest scrutiny. Many changes will be made in the Senate, will probably undergo numerous modifications. (The tax bill came from the Senate with over six hundred amendments.) It then returns to the House and when finally agreed upon in both houses, probably a month in the Capital, will undergo the President's examination. Two or three weeks will probably pass by before the bill will become the property of the country, now hanging, as it were, by a single hair, between life and death, as to its most serious position. Whether they are deemed to aright upon their feet, or come down with a rush and a crash, remains to be seen.

General Geary—*the successor of Governor Curtin*—is here, doing good service in behalf of the labor of the State, over which he is destined to preside. A number of Pittsburgh and Allegheny citizens were interested spectators on the floor of the House, and in the galleries, to-day.

ASON.

The Political Situation—The President and Congress—The prospect of Harmony—Appointments—Tariff Finances, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1866.

The political situation continues considerably unchanged, in consequence, while a few men of destiny, or "navy," like Randall and his conferees, boldly take time by the forelock, and perhaps even before the just mentioned axiomatic phrase is heeded, there are many others, Micawber-like, who are waiting for something to turn up. Has not experience shown that there is little to be gained by the initiative in politics, and that while those who would mold public opinion, form new political combinations, or organize new parties, may often be too soon, those who await the full development of events are rarely too late. If the imperious necessities of the times demand a new party, the active Randall and his friends will doubtless continue in the course of the present Congress, but the old adage has its attendant dangers, and caution may win in the end. These wordily-wise reflections uprise when I observe the sordid, ever-changing, but generically similar, straws which indicate, but they are not what I set out to write about.

It is certain that the prospect of lasting harmony between the Johnsonites and the main body of the Union party will be finally agreed upon, and that two or more vetoes in prospect for next winter's session of Congress, will be met by the passage, by two-thirds majority, of such measures as the Executive may veto. The appointments of Governor Parker, of New Jersey, and Governor Cox, of Ohio, to the Commissionerships of Internal Revenue, are highly approved of by the Administration, and will be confirmed by the Senate. Governor Cox's appointment is a graceful compliment to the Ohio delegation in Congress, and the executive right of each State to control its own domestic affairs. How far the constitution of the United States. After a uniform construction of the Constitution for more than half a century, the assumption of new and arbitrary powers in the Federal Government is subversive of our system, and destructive of liberty. A change of opinion, and kind feeling between the citizens of all the States is necessary to the perpetuity of the Union as at present. Eleven States are excluded from the National Councils. For seven long months the people have been deprived of their constitutional rights of representation to the people of these States. Laws affecting their highest and dearest interests have been passed without their consent, and in disregard of the fundamental principles of free Government. The representatives of reconstructed States are entitled to all the members from a State, although the State, in the language of the President, "Presents itself not only in the attitude of loyalty and harmony, but in the persons of representatives whose loyalty cannot be questioned under existing constitutional or legal tests. The representatives of the two sections producing mutual confidence and respect." In the language of the distinguished Lieutenant General, "It is better to be at this time in the Senate than not be a greater commingling between the citizens of the two sections, and particularly those interested in the law making power." This state of things should be removed at once; and, in my judgment, the best means to preserve and vindicate the sufficiency of our admirable Constitution, to guard the States from covert attempts to deprive them of their true position in the Union, and to bring together those who seek its welfare, is to admit, for the time being, national purposes only, we cordially approve the call for a National Union Convention, to be held in the city of Philadelphia, on the second Tuesday (4th) of August next, and indorse the principles therein set forth. We therefore, respectfully but earnestly call upon our fellow citizens in each State and Congressional District of the United States, and in the interest of the Union and a spirit of harmony, and with a direct reference to the principles contained in said call, to act promptly in the selection of wise, moderate and conservative men to represent them in said Convention, to the end that all the States shall at once be fully represented in the constitutional councils of the Nation, and the Constitution be maintained and peace bless the whole country.

ROUNDHEAD.

FROM ROCHESTER.

Severe Accident to an Old Citizen.

ROCHESTER, July 24, 1865.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

On Monday, July 23, an old and respectable citizen of New Brighton, Pa., (Mr. Richard Morlan), received a very severe, if not fatal injury, under the following circumstances: He went to the cellar of Mr. Reed's grocery to select some butter, and on coming up the stairs, fell back wards, and fractured one of his ribs, the splintered portion of which, penetrated and wounded his lung, causing the air to escape into the tissues, puffing up or enlarging the chest and neck, which his physician, Dr. Stanton, is fearful will cause suffocation.

FROM LATROBE.

A Dead Man on the Railroad Track.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

LATROBE, PA., July 3, 1865.

A man by the name of Thomas Rabecok was found dead upon the Pennsylvania Railroad near Latrobe, on the evening of the 22d instant. It is supposed the man was under the influence of liquor, and in wending his way home to his family, became drowsy and fell asleep on the track, when a train came along, and not being observed in the dark by the engineer, his body was loosed from the same, his brains Knocked out, causing immediate death. He was a painter by trade, and leaves a wife and four small children to lament his terrible death.

Important Statistics.

RECEIPTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR.

It is estimated at the Treasury Department that the receipts of the Government, exclusive of loans, for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, will amount to more than *five hundred and fifty millions of dollars*, as follows:

From Internal Revenue	$315,000,000
Direct tax (about)	2,000,000
Customs	179,000,000
Miscellaneous	65,000,000
Sales of Public Lands	675,000
Total	$562,675,000

These figures exceed the estimate made by Secretary Fessenden for the fiscal year of 1865-'66 just one hundred and fifty-six millions of dollars. His estimate of the total receipts for the present fiscal year was three hundred and ninety-six millions, as follows:

From Internal Revenue	$300,000,000
Customs	70,000,000
Miscellaneous	25,000,000
Sales Public Lands	1,000,000

The receipts for the current year are also over eighty-three millions of dollars in excess of the estimate of Secretary McCulloch in his report submitted to Congress on the 5th of December, 1865, and after the returns for the first quarter of the year had been received. With that as a basis for his calculation, the Secretary laid his estimates at four hundred and sixty-seven millions five hundred thousand dollars, as follows:

From Customs	$147,000,583
From Public Lands	562,800
From Internal Revenue	271,618,884
Miscellaneous	48,293,723

The actual receipts up to June 28th, are as follows:

Internal Revenue	$305,000,000
Direct Tax	2,000,000
Customs	166,000,000
Miscellaneous	65,000,000
Amounting to	$541,000,000

The receipts from customs already reported—one hundred and sixty-six millions—include New York only, up to the 28th; while the receipts from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all the Pacific, Gulf, and South Atlantic ports, for part of the last quarter, are yet to be heard from. This will swell the aggregate receipts to at least one hundred and seventy millions.

It will be observed that the internal revenue taxes produce fifteen millions more than is called for by Mr. Fessenden's estimate, and that the receipts from miscellaneous sources exceed his estimate by forty millions. But the most remarkable point of difference between the estimated and actual receipts is in the customs, which go one hundred millions beyond Mr. Fessenden's estimate, and twenty-three millions beyond Secretary McCulloch's, made a year later.

The disbursements of the Treasury on account of the several Departments mentioned, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, were as follows:

War Department	$312,140,877
Navy Department	62,907,372
Interior Department	20,076,385
Total	$395,025,634

NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.

National Bank Currency to the amount of $1,320,980 was issued by the Treasury last week, making the total now in circulation $282,555,140.

$671,273 in fractional currency was issued from the Treasury last week, of which amount $150,000 was sent to the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia, and $30,000 to the Assistant Treasurer at Pittsburgh.

STATE ITEMS.

The Librarian of the Mercantile Library Association, Philadelphia, detected one Jared Ingersol putting books under his coat. He confessed that he had stolen from the public libraries the books of which he sold for waste paper. The Mercantile Library, during the past seven years, has lost over fifteen hundred of books.

The Postmaster General has made the following appointments to fill vacancies created by resignation: At Pittsville, Venango county, Joseph Dunbar, Postmaster. Oil City, Venango county, Alex. S. Wilson, Postmaster, vice John Rogers.

A son of J. D. Braden, Esq., of Washington Pa., was accidentally shot in a hunting near his residence, on Wednesday of last week.

The Beaver *Argus* changes hands on the 4th of July, Messrs. Rutan and Anderson retiring and Captain J. Weyand taking charge. The retiring editors pay the following compliment to the paper which they leave: "We feel assured that the years one of the editors of this paper, and since editor of the Carroll *Union Press* and the Ohio City *Monitor*. He also served in the army for several years, rising from the ranks to the position of which any man might be proud. We trust he will be found worthy of the trust, and we believe that under his management the *Argus* will have a high stand among the county papers of the State.

On Monday evening, Mr. Samuel Sheldon, a resident of Spring township, Crawford county, while at work in a saw mill near his home, had his right hand entirely severed at the wrist by coming in contact with a circular saw. He was amputated above the wrist, and the patient is doing well.

A young man named Thomas Rabecok was fatally injured on Friday last. He was employed by Mr. Thompson, well contractor, and while engaged in the operation of driving pipe on a new well on the Wash. McClintock farm, by some unaccountable accident he fell forward on the pipe, a distance of twenty feet, and in falling struck his head, fracturing his skull in a terrible manner, living in this condition he could live but a very few hours after the accident.

The committee of arrangements for the flag exercises on the Fourth, have given the following modifications at the La Pierre House, for the President and Cabinet, Generals Grant, Meade and Hancock, and Governor Curtin. The headquarters of the Governor's staff will be at the Girard House.

In Philadelphia, on Saturday morning, one hundred and twenty-three vagrants were found lodging in the station houses. Seventy-six died of sunstroke, and the rest were taken to the hospitals.

Major General Winfield S. Hancock, from his headquarters at the La Pierre House, has issued an order governing the movements of troops in the Department of the Fourth, and naming the officers who are to command them. There will be seven divisions, the first comprising officers not on duty with troops, the Washington Artillery and Cavalry; the second, Infantry at Reading, the Ringgold Artillery of Reading, the Logan Guards of Lewistown, and the Allen Light Infantry of Bellefonte; the third, the companies which answered first to the call of the State, and will take the same relative position in the column that they occupied in passing through Baltimore in April, 1861. The second division (infantry) will be under command of Major General Robert Patterson; the third division (artillery) by Brigadier General Julius P. Garesche; the fourth division cavalry under Major General D. McM. Gregg; fifth division (colored and color guards) under Major General John W. Geary; sixth division, Adjutant Generals, W. Crawford; seventh division (militia), Major General John G. Parkhurst.

Mr. George Agnew, of Old Lycoming township, Lycoming county, was kicked by a colt only two weeks old, on Thursday of last week, from the effects of which he died on Saturday last. He was a man of highly respectable character, and leaves a wife and family to mourn his loss.

A cold-blooded murder was committed at Centre Hall, Centre county, on Monday last. Three brothers, by the name of Bigg, were fighting on account of drunkenness and riotous conduct by constable Samuel Blair. After the arrest, one of the parties, William Campbell, turned upon Blair, and struck him with a knife in the neck, which he had concealed, killing him almost instantly, when upon he fled and made good his escape. One hundred dollars reward is offered for his arrest.

Dr. E. Franciscus, of Milton, Pa., has been appointed ticket agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL B. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN F. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. M'KEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

FOURTH OF JULY.—The publication of the COMMERCIAL will be suspended to-morrow.

A GENERAL RAILROAD LAW.

The popularity of this measure is attested by the fact that not a respectable journal—we believe we might say, not a journal of any kind—has taken grounds against it, while only a few muzzled concerns have even kept silent. So far as our observation goes, not a convention that has assembled has evinced a disposition to oppose it openly. On the contrary, in a few instances only distinct ground has not been taken for it. Probably there has never been more complete unanimity of public sentiment on a great measure than on this, and we understand that the Monopoly even is professing a suspicious degree of friendship for it. We say suspicious, because it must be regarded as suspicious that it should favor a general law after having strangled it once. Whether the Monopoly is for or against the measure, matters little now, we conclude. In either case, its sincere friends and original promoters will probably think it best to retain control of the question, and not, on the mere profession of friendship, surrender it into the hands of those who have ever been its enemies, and whose present friendship, although it may be sincere, is very likely to be decidedly *fishy*.

Although the prospect is entirely satisfactory, we counsel the friends of the General Law principle to continue watchful, and not allow themselves to be thrown off their guard, or lulled into a feeling of security which the Monopoly, after all, will be able to turn to its advantage. While there is some virtue in instructions, entire security rests only in the selection of men known to be sound and free from taint. The principle is too valuable and the consequences are too important for its friends to permit themselves, through any cause, to be over-reached. If, through accident or misrepresentation, an error has been committed in convention, they should prepare to rectify it at the polls, if it cannot be done short of there. There is little probability that the Monopoly has surrendered. The stake is as great for it as it is for the people, and we must look for strategy, false movements, everything in fact but open fight, which it well knows would be hopeless.

Congratulating the friends of the General Law principle on the great success they have thus far met with, we take the occasion to remind them that the victory is not yet won, and to caution them against accepting too freely the promises of men not known to be right—particularly of men heretofore known to be in the interest of the Monopoly, but who profess to have received new light; and to caution them against relying too implicitly on the power of instruction by conventions. A proper degree of vigilance now is all that is needed to give us the victory.

DEBT, EXPENSE AND ECONOMY.

As interesting items of intelligence, two things were announced in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, which have suggested some reflections, to which we this morning invite the attention of our readers. The one was the Fiscal Report of the Government for the year ending on the 30th June, and the other was the preamble and resolution introduced in Congress by Mr. HALE, proposing the appointment of a Committee on Economy, which was adopted by the House.

We have long thought, in view of all the circumstances of the country known to us, that the Government and people were not admitting the claims of economy to sufficient consideration in their management of public affairs. We freely admit the immense reduction of expenses from the war standard. And we gladly acknowledge the magnitude of the tributaries that have flowed into the Treasury, by which the expenses of the Government have been defrayed, and the liquidation of the debt has been commenced. Nor can we withhold our admiration from the cheerful and prompt support given to the Government by the people, in the payment of taxes which have furnished the means for reaching these grand results.

But after all, these are considerations of the most weighty character, that present themselves in behalf of retrenchment in public expenditures. These are expressed in the preamble to Mr. HALE's resolution as, first, to sustain the credit of the nation, and second, to relieve the people at the earliest day from excessive taxation. The points, referred to in the same, where retrenchment is demanded are, first, useless offices, second, extravagant salaries and allowances, and third, other unnecessary expenditures. Under this last head we reckon some of the projects for internal improvements, as well as several other propositions which it is not necessary for our purposes to specify.

The great expense of the war period made us familiar with large figures in the financial account, and the grand achievements of the war reconciled us to them. But the dictates of wisdom and prudence suggest that no unnecessary expenditure should add to the task already before the country and cheerfully contemplated by it—the task of supporting the current expenses and gradually extinguishing the debt incurred by the past. Although we are not in favor of attempting the payment of this debt in the shortest *possible* time, yet every dollar towards its reduction we regard with pleasure, and with double pleasure when it is secured by some retrenchment of unnecessary public expense. The great reduction of military expenditures, when they ceased to be necessary, has met with universal approval in the country. And we cannot see why a similar policy should not, wherever practicable, be applied to the civil service. Superfluous offices and excessive pay have the same exhaustive effect on the treasury, and, of course, make the same demand for taxation, whether they be in the military or civil administration of the Government. The requirements for individual cases may be inconsiderable, but the aggregate of them imposes a sensible burden on the treasury.

The same distinction may be made, in projects and enterprises of public utility, between necessary and unnecessary ones, or between those that demand immediate attention and those that may, without sensible injury to public interest, be for a time deferred. There is much, of course, that must be undertaken at once for the improvement of the country and for the development of its latent resources. And while the treasures of the Government are well expended for these purposes, it is but the suggestion of prudence that other projects, that admit of delay, should be postponed to a period when the pressure incident to the recent war shall be somewhat lightened. In addition to the general reasons for such a policy, a specific one may be drawn from the enfeebled and impoverished condition of a large proportion of the people of the country, in consequence of the war, whose condition must be improved before they can participate, as is proper, in expenses, the benefit of which they are to share.

It is true the financial report of the Government for the year just ended, is highly favorable in its balances. But the items of imports and exports would be more agreeable to us, if the former were a good deal less. As we read the figures, and stating them in round numbers, the exports of the country, with the exception of the cotton shipped from the South in July and August, 1865, amounted to three hundred and forty-eight millions, besides seventy-eight millions in gold; total, four hundred and twenty-six millions. The imports of foreign *merchandise* were four hundred and one millions. This was, it is true, twenty-five millions less than the export, including gold, but it was fifty-three millions more than the export, apart from gold. The statement from the port of New York gives a still less favorable result—total imports, three hundred and one millions, total exports of produce and merchandise, two hundred and twelve millions—a difference of eighty-nine millions against us. The year before, the balance of the trade at the port of New York was forty-four millions in our favor, making a turn in the account of one hundred and thirty-three millions in the two years.

Without going into our national finances at all, these facts show the need for economy on the part of the people. It is true one hundred million of our national debt has been paid in the year. But had our foreign trade been conducted on a different scale, or in a different manner, might not a much larger reduction have been made; or might not the means of paying this sum have been supplied more easily by the tax paying people? Our plea is for saving Government expenses, for keeping our money, as far as practicable, at home, for buying as little and selling as much abroad as is consistent with healthful, honest trade, for cheerful payment of taxes, and for dispensing with all fillers in the public pay.

THE QUESTION OF SENATOR.

There seems to be some danger that the space of newspapers and the breath of politicians may be expended to a fearful extent on the Senatorial question, between this time and the election. Afraid to take ground openly for the man of their choice, some will probably argue for a certain region or locality, while others still bolder, and more to be respected, will pronounce at once for their favorites.

We question whether there is a quarter of the State that does not feel itself entitled to the next Senator, some feeling more intensely on the subject than others. It is to be doubted, however, whether any amount of discussion is going to cause one quarter to surrender to another. Quite the reverse, we think, will be the tendency of this premature debate.

And as to men—let the discussion be whether Mr. A, Mr. B, or Mr. C, and so on, shall be chosen,—who is going to be convinced? The direct tendency of undertaking to draw the line on the question of Senator now, will be to give the Democrats strength they would not otherwise have. In addition to the fact that the strength the Republicans would thus expend on one another should be expended on the common foe, there is the more vital fact, shown in all experiences: a personal controversy soon becomes heated, leading at once to a state of things when both sides would prefer the success of the common enemy to that of its rival; and the same objection will apply to the policy of getting up a wrangle on the question of locality. We can easily imagine a state of things, even among Republicans, when members of the party, in order to defeat an obnoxious candidate, would either refuse to support the legislative nominee of the party, or vote directly for the opposition.

The question of Senator does not belong in this canvass. There is a saying, that the rabbit must be caught before the pie can be cooked,—the question of cooking comes in only after the catching. The springing of it prematurely may interfere with and possibly prevent the successful working of the plans for catching. The most that can be said, is that locally, in selecting legislative candidates, an eye may perhaps be had to the Senatorship,—but after that, as a general question, down to the day of election, it is wholly extraneous, and if persisted in will operate unfavorably in the canvass. There is no similarity between the present canvass and that in Illinois, when LINCOLN and DOUGLAS went before the people as the accepted champions of the two sides. That was a contest between the two parties. This, as proposed, would be a contest within the Republican party,—and that, too, under circumstances when nothing could be settled, without it was the estrangement of opposing interests with adverse results necessarily flowing therefrom.

Those who desire to see such a state of things brought about—a free fight brought on prematurely—have only to go ahead, and they may be successful in embroiling the party. As we view it, the contest is for Governor. How the chances of General GEARY are to be helped by a wrangle over some half dozen more or less, aspirants for the Senatorship, we do not, under present lights, quite perceive. But we can see how General GEARY's prospects might be somewhat damaged thereby. We repeat, in the canvass for legislative nominations the question of Senator may have some place, but not after that, until the Legislature has been chosen. Till then we think the subject should be postponed—notwithstanding some personal aspirations and arguments, profound as the dog-days, for and against this man or that section, may be spoiled thereby.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

Ninety years ago the Declaration of Independence was read and signed and published in the city of Philadelphia. The old State House bell, with joyous and solemn peals, announced to the people the bold deed done by Congress in the Hall below. Fifteen months of fighting was the preface to the Declaration, six years more of hard and bloody strife with the powerful foe were required to make it good. The last of the *signers* has long since closed his eyes on this fair land that he declared free and independent, a half score only of the *tories* are still linger among us, to see the infant nation of 70 expanded into 35 and multiplied to ten times three millions, all free.

This morning, the bells of Philadelphia ring their merry peals of liberty to all the land, and to all the inhabitants thereof. The sun, this morning, rises on as true a body of patriots convened in that city, as sat in Independence Hall ninety years ago, and shouts as loud and loyal echo through its crowded streets. The war-worn flags of Pennsylvania's veterans tell the story of their doing and daring, more affectingly, if not more plainly, than the battle records on the fresh, bright banners that accompany them.

The birth-day of our nation was a day of gloom, though still of hope. This ninetieth anniversary of it comes with brighter hope, yet still not free from sadness. Liberty's second triumph has been a costly one. Her crown bears cypress mingled with the laurel. But, thanks to the Highest, she smiles, though it be through tears, over a Government united, and a people all free.

CHEAP MEAT.

Owing to the scarcity of beef cattle in the United States, we have to pay a high price for meat. At the rate at which cattle sell on the hoof, our butchers claim that they are barely clearing themselves of first cost, and it is questionable if they will not be compelled to charge more than at present. The supply of cattle in the United States will hardly equal the demand for a long time to come. How this will be remedied is a subject worthy of thought. England has sought out a new field for supplying her people, and the enterprise is meeting with a success wholly unlooked for. In Mexico, Australia and South America, millions of wild cattle roam over the plains. Immense numbers are annually slaughtered only for the hides, fat and horns; the meat being wasted. If this meat could be brought to market it would be of immense value.

A few capitalists in England consulted LIEBIG, the celebrated chemist, on the subject, and after many experiments he discovered a method by which it could be brought all the way from La Plata, South America, to Europe. This plan is by a preparation of a pure flesh extract. It is made by separating the flesh as much as possible from the fat and then cutting it up finely with a machine. It is then placed in a digester, with its own weight of water, and gently warmed by steam, until in the course of four hours it has acquired a temperature of 158 degrees Fahrenheit. The fluid extract is then put into vessels with long narrow necks, for the complete removal of the fat—an operation of great importance, as otherwise the extract would soon become rancid. The extract, freed from fat, is filtered and evaporated in open pans of cast sheet steel. The pans have double bottoms, between which steam circulates. In addition to this, a moveable spiral steam tube heats the contents of the pans, and by its agitation hastens the evaporation. The extract having reached a proper consistence, is then packed in porcelain jars ready for transportation.

Thirty-three pounds of meat yield one pound of extract, which in Europe would cost two dollars. One pound of the extract, with bread, potatoes and salt, can be converted into a soup sufficient for one hundred and twenty-eight persons, of as strong and nourishing a quality as is ordinarily served at a restaurant. The extract is easily transported, and for hospital use, or as a suitable and nourishing food for young children is unsurpassed.

The English manufactory at Fray Bentes, in La Plata, is able to ship between five and six thousand pounds of the extract every month.

There is no good reason why the meat of thousands of cattle should be wasted. The time for slaughtering cattle, on the Pampas of South America, extends over a period of four months, and during that period some hide-dealers kill from three to five hundred cattle daily. All the meat of these cattle is left bleaching on the plains. This should not be, especially since the European experiment has proved such a success, that MR. GIEBERT, the operator of the La Plata establishment, has contracted to deliver the extract in Europe at one-third the price demanded for meat.

In order that the article might be delivered in Europe pure, LIEBIG has volunteered to examine, gratuitously, samples of every lot sent to market, and every article condemned by him as impure is to be withdrawn from the market. This he does without compensation, solely to save the poor by ameliorating their condition, in giving them an article of food at a price within their reach. It is evident that if by any process the flesh of these immense herds of cattle, now slaughtered only for their hides, can be put up and brought here, the price of animal food would be reduced much below its present price.

This process, discovered by M. LIEBIG, is a much better plan of preserving meat than that of salting; for, by the latter process, the greater part of the nutritive qualities are dissolved, the best part of the meat dissolving into the brine. Attempts are now making to utilize the brine, and some degree of success attends the method of dialysis, recently discovered by GRAHAM. The pickle is put into porous clay vessels, or into any kind of tub, the bottom of which consists of parchment paper or of sheepskin, and this is immersed in an outer vessel containing fresh water, which must, from time to time, be renewed. Only chrystalized substances pass through membranes, whereas the unchrystalizable will remain behind. The salts used in the pickle are all chrystalizable, and pass through the pores to the outside. In a few hours all the salt will be removed, and the inner vessel will contain a perfectly sweet extract of meat, which can be boiled down and made into soup.

This utilization of the brine, which GRAHAM shows to be expedient, is also worthy of consideration. The greater portion of our meat goes into pickle, and if an extract can be made from this brine, it would also greatly aid in keeping down the price of meat.

FINANCES OF POPE AND KING.

The Bishop of Rome and the King of Italy are hard up for money. The Pope looks to the catholics of the United States for four millions, and VICTOR EMANUEL looks to the Catholics of Italy for a hundred millions. Both, we presume, will get what they look for. This may appear to be a strange statement. Not at all. The church property in Italy is worth a hundred millions, and EMMANUEL's grip on it is so strong that he will have all that it can furnish.

The Pope and the King are not good friends, nor very good neighbors. Both claim princely authority, and they do not agree at all in religion or politics. The King, we believe, has for some years been under excommunication by the Pope. And on the other hand, EMMANUEL considers the shadowy pretensions to temporal power by the Pope, as an intrusion and an impertinence in his dominions. In his war about to begin with Austria, he needs more money than he has got, and the Chamber of Deputies, representatives of the people, propose to supply the need by the help of the Church property. What is the occasion that brings the Pope into the money market as a borrower, we are not informed. Perhaps it is to pay the retiring French troops that have occupied Rome for so many years. Perhaps it is to pay the new guard that is to take their place. Perhaps it is to conduct the military operations in that more desolate places of the earth. But the appeal is an earnest one to the Catholics of this country, and will, no doubt, be responded to by them.

The unceremonious financial policy of the King of Italy is accompanied by another measure—the repeal of the law exempting the clergy from military duty. This will give those who may be thrown out of their homes by the suppression of the monasteries an opportunity of going into the army, if they desire it, and subject them to conscription if they do not. And as some of them are said to have shown bravery in exciting popular commotions against the government, it is hoped that a few thousand of them may do good service as soldiers.

This is the purport of the news we receive from Italy, in the commencement of the great war excitement. It shows an unhappy condition of the country. What the end will be, we must wait for time to develop.

MYSTERIOUS AND APPALLING!—The Washington *Chronicle* has a column of which the following is a sample:

"The adjournment of the Senate, impatiently waited for by the men who saw their meeting in December last with undissembled hatred and fear, will be the signal for the opening of what will undoubtedly be the most concerted assault upon the liberties of the American people in all our history, and the most successful, too, unless providentially arrested."

If there is a particle of truth in the above, Congress will be criminally derelict if it adjourns and permits this "assault" to be applied to ten times three millions, all free.

If the alarm is well grounded, the anathemas showered on the head of the President, would belong equally to a faithless Congress. But who believes that MR. FORNEY has done more than paint as vividly as he can? To say that the President is bound on accomplishing certain objectionable things it is not necessary to rear and tear as does MR. FORNEY.

MR. FORNEY addresses the President through the Washington *Chronicle*, acknowledging the genuineness of the letter written in January last,—when MR. F. proposed that MR. JOHNSON should run for President again, and asked the favor of the best office within his gift for a friend,—but he denounces the publication as an act on a par with the betrayal of the party which elected him. However persons may differ as to the act of furnishing the letter for publication, there will be probably not much difference of opinion concerning the writing of it.

MR. FORNEY writes to the *Press* that should Congress adjourn before the Philadelphia Convention assembles, (as it probably will,) the President will immediately begin to remove the present office holders not friendly to his policy. We see not what difference it will make whether Congress adjourns before or after the aforesaid Convention—the President is probably bound to give the offices to his friends, whenever and wherever he can.

OUR Washington letter on the Tariff prospect, published this morning, will be read with interest. Although the great question has suffered from indifference and inaction, but more especially from ignorance and prejudice, we rejoice that truth and sound policy are likely to prevail at last, and even in Washington.

A MEETING of Southern men, who are Unionists without qualification, will be called to assemble shortly in Philadelphia.

WEST VIRGINIA.—The Wheeling *Intelligencer* congratulates the people of West Virginia thus: Our people of the interior are not in debt, and will be able to pay for nearly all they may need in the way of articles of prime necessity. The misfortunes that fell upon them during the war are being gradually retrieved, and in another year we hope to be able to record that no pecuniary scar of the rebellion remains anywhere on the soil of our State.

FOURTH OF JULY AT INDIANAPOLIS.—The nation's birth-day will be fittingly observed at the Indiana State capital. The presentation to the Governor of over four hundred battle flags carried by the Indiana regiments during the war, will collect together many thousand veterans. Numerous local celebrations have been postponed in interior towns in order to allow all persons who may desire to do so to attend this great patriotic demonstration.

SMELTING IRON.—In a paper recently read to the Association of Foreman Engineers, of London, Mr. Oubridge traced the history of iron smelting from the earliest periods; to the course of which he said that the great secret of economical and effective smelting consisted in obtaining for the purpose a rapid current of common air, so as to produce complete combustion of the fuel employed; and the speedy creation of a large quantity of carbonic oxide gas was the consequence of such an arrangement.

PERSONAL.

—The Indiana State University has conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon the Rev. David Trumbull, of Valparaiso, Chili, a descendand of old Jonathan Trumbull, of Revolutionary memory, and a cousin of Senator Trumbull, of Illinois. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Chief Justice Wright, of Iowa, a brother of ex-Governor Wright.

—Adah Isaacs Menkin is reported to be living a very retired and secluded life in her newly purchased, luxuriantly-furnished, up-town residence in New York.

—The English journals announce the death of Mr. John Macdougall Stuart, the well known explorer of the interior of Australia.

—Sames W. Goff heads the list of incomes in Cincinnati with $103,967.

—An early visitor at Saratoga Springs, says that thus far conservatism rules in politics, high church in religion, and the all-firedest frizzle-ization in fashion.

—It is announced that during the recent Fenian invasion of Canada, the English residents who happened to possess red noses patriotically avoided wearing green spectacles, for fear it might be said that they were in favor of raising "the green above the red."

—Queen Victoria is never cheered when she visits London now a days. The remark is that "the people have forgotten how to cheer." She frequently visits town, but her carriage is permitted to pass in silence. The people are either alienated or chilled in their feelings toward her.

—A few evenings ago, the train bearing General Grant stopped at Matoon. A lawyer of that place took General Grant for a brakesman, and asked him to step aside so he could pass in and see the General. This the brakesman politely did, when a staff officer pointed out the man on the platform as General Grant.

—The latest piece of ingenuity at clubs on the continent, is the game of cabs, which is played in the following manner: Two players place themselves at the window of the club, one taking the even numbers painted on the cabs that pass, and the other the odd. We are informed that the sum of 300,000 francs, was, a few days ago, lost in two hours by the Due de H——, who was unfortunate enough to stake on even numbers.

—A Toronto letter says: "Public attention is occupied here at the present time with the discussion as to the comparative merits of the various officers in command during the recent Fenian raid. In the press the operations and blunderings of the commanders are criticised with a refreshing boldness. Colonel Peacock, of the Sixteenth regiment regular infantry, has to bear the burden of the blame. To this officer is owing the failure in the grand capture of Colonel Booker until four and a half hours after the appointed time, is attributed the defeat of the British and their failure in not killing or capturing the entire Fenian force. Colonel Booker has demanded a court of inquiry, when some rich developments touching the incapacity of Colonel Peacock, and even Gen. Napier himself, will probably be made."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The New York Excise was a complete failure last Sunday. The large reinforcements of injunctions issued by Judge Cardozo battered the law so completely that a stranger would not have believed that such a law had been enacted. Ninety-eight arrests were made for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Not many will be even worse than this.

A spiritualistic female named Ella Van Wie gave a *seance*, at her rooms, in New York, on Sunday last, and during the time the medium was buried in her box, she fainted away. As the spirits failed to come to her relief, the business man, one Colonel Goodwin, was arrested for practicing a fraud upon the community.

The mechanics and citizens societies are holding meetings of protest, in Montreal, against the financial budget of Mr. Galt. There appears to be great opposition to it.

The Saratoga Springs races begin to attract attention. A larger number of race-horses than ever assembled there before will be present, and new champions will be in the field to measure speed with the favorites of the North. Over fifty will be entered for the first day's race, and with stalls, so that the summer meeting will be one of extraordinary interest.

The *Inverness Courier*, a Scotch paper, has the following: "In 1851 a gentleman named Donald Macleod, a farmer, at Rosehall, Sutherland, had a pocket book in Portree containing all his money, and being unwilling to meet his creditors penniless he emigrated to the United States. There, it appears, he has been successful in amassing a fortune, and having now, after a lapse of twelve years, returned to his native land, he has given instructions to pay with interest all claims against him."

A Mr. James Shobe, of Upper Principio, has invented a machine designed to cut up, load and deposit it in sheaves, by horse power. The corn is carried into the machine and held in a vertical or standing position until a sheaf is gathered, when the driver, by touching a lever, drops it. The machine cuts two rows at a time and is so arranged as to hook up leaning corn and carry it into the knives, and on the platform ready for delivery in straight sheaves.

The Dubuque *Herald* of the 20th of June, says that a citizen of Benton county, Iowa, had a wife, but desperately loved a neighboring damsel. The ordinary operations in this more desolate places of the earth. But the appeal is an earnest one to the Catholics of this country, and will, no doubt, be responded to by them.

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LONDON ALE AND PORTER.

LONDON ALE AND PORTER,
LONDON ALE AND PORTER,
LONDON ALE AND PORTER.

From the celebrated stores of BARCLAY, PERKINS & CO., and HOPE & CO., always genuine and in bottle the above articles are the best of bottled Ales we can obtain. They are now in store and for sale by all our principal Wine and Liquors, for medicinal use, such as Ongoue Brandy, Port, Sherry, Madeira, Calawba, Champagne, Claret and Blackberry Wines. Also, pure Holland Gin, in cases and bottles. We have also on hand a large stock of Cognac Brandy, Rye and Bourbon Whiskies, all of which have been selected with great care for the special wants of our family trade, and upon which we can recommend that comes from our house as being perfectly pure and to be a great reputation for it.

M'CLARRAN & M'KENNAN, Druggists,
jo8 85 Market st., cor. Diamond, near Fifth st.

WANT SUPPLIED.

London Ales, Bottled Ales, London Porter, Brown Stout—To get genuine Imported London Ale, Porter, or Brown Stout has been almost an impossibility in this city, notwithstanding the fact that there are no taverns more suitable for weekly parties and invalids. The want has at length been supplied. A large assortment of the finest brands, comprising BARCLAY & PERKINS' STOUT, BASS & CO'S. INDIA PALE ALE, CAMPBELL'S SCOTCH ALE, &c., just received at FLEMING'S DRUG STORE, No. 84 Market street, and for sold by the case or single bottle at the lowest rates. Also, a most complete stock of the finest Liquors for medical purposes. jy2 MTAW

WHEELER & WILSON'S

LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

We would advise a man to forego a thresher and thresh wheat with a flail rather than to see a wife wear her health, vigor and life away in the everlasting "stitch, stitch, stitch," when a Sewing Machine can be obtained. The WHEELER & WILSON is an invaluable aid in every household. We have had several different kinds on trial, and after six years' service the WHEELER & WILSON has taken the precedence as the best where all kinds of sewing are to be done in a family.

—American Agriculturist.

These Machines have MORE IMPROVEMENTS, MAKE LESS NOISE, are MUCH MORE SPEEDY and SIMPLE in operation than any Machine in the market.

WM. SUMNER & CO.,
NO. 27 FIFTH STREET.

MOTH AND FRECKLES.

Ladies afflicted with discolorations on the face, called moth patches, or freckles, should use Perry's celebrated Moth and Freckle Lotion. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by all Druggists in Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Price $2 00. my16-w wyr-2m

QUARTERLY STATEMENT.—TRADESMENS' NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

JULY 2d, 1866.

Loans and discounts	$283,353 04
United States securities	179,000 00
Legal tender notes and coin	119 6 5 00
Bank and State bank notes	7,915 00
Cash items	13,433 67
Bank Furniture	4,033 00
Expenses and taxes	3,781 24
Due from banks	13, 81 94
Capital Stock	400,000 00
Circulation	249 700 00
Due depositors	179,010 10
Contingent Fund and Profits	34,934 78

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. T. VANDOREN, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I have this day associated with me in the Petroleum Export and Commission Business, Mr. PETER M'BRIDE. The business will be continued under the name and style of HONEGGER & CO. Office No. 194 Liberty street.
R. HONEGGER.
Pittsburgh, July 2d, 1866. jy4:3

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT

For the Benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund
Up for the Auspices of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union,
Washington, D. C.

At Grover's Theater,

ON THURSDAY EVE'G., AUG. 2 1866.

300,000 Tickets will be sold at $1 each. 75,000 Presents awarded, Valued at $250,000 $25,000 of the Profits to be given to the soldier's and sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund $25,000 to the Washington Monument Fund, and the balance after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, of Washington, D.C.

List of Presents to be Awarded.

1 Three story Brick Residence, H st., between 6th and 7th	$18,000
1 Three-story brick residence, 4th St., near E	10.000
1 Three-story brick residence, 10th St., between M and N	8 000
1 Two story brick residence, 10th St., between M and N	5.000
1 Two story brick residence, 10th St., between M and N	5 000
2 Fine city Lots on 7th St., north	1.000
1 Splendid Carriage, Horses and Harness complete	1.000
1 Splendid Diamond Ring	2 000
1 Pair Diamond Earrings, (rich, Far Rings and Rings)	1.000
1 Grand Piano, (Steinway's)	1.500
1 Solid Silver Tea Set	1.000
10 Gold Hunting Cases, $20 each	200
10 do do $100 each	1.000
100 Gents' Gold Watches, $50 each	5.000
50 Ladies' do $125 each	6 250
3 Diamond Medallions, $300 each	900
60 Silver Case Sil. Watches, $75 each	6 000
75 Burg do do $80 each	6.000
50 Diamond Rings, $ to $2 50 each	2.500
25 Diamond Pins $100	2.500
25 Sewing Machines, $100 each	2.500
20 do do $75 each	1.500
50 Silver-plated Tea Sets, $25 each	1.500
50 Silver Casters, $25 each	1.250
5,000 Books, Albums, Jewelry, &c., $1 to $ each	27.000
10,000 Tea & table spoons, &c, $2 to $ each	15.000
10,000 Gold pens, silver tips, $1 to $3 each	14.000
10,154 Books, cutlery, engrav's, $1 to $10 e'ch	59.000
Total	$25.000

The drawing will be made after the Concert on the stage of Grover's theater, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to agents and ticket holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear in the list, they will forward their tickets immediately with full directions as to the most safe and secure mode of remitting the proceeds. Tickets for sale at all the principal Hotels, Depots and Bookstores in the city, and at Head Quarters, in the Saxon on Fair Building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, corner of 6th street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to it to liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the Orphans of our fallen comrades.

MANAGING DIRECTORS.
MAJ. H. A. HALL, Prest soldiers and sailors' Union.
GEN. CHAS. E. CLEPHANE, Mas. M. H. ALLEN.
WILLIAMS MORSE.
Treasurer, J. B. DUFF, Hon. Secy. Mag. Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.

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MANAGING DIRECTORS.
MAJ. H. A. HALL, Prest soldiers and sailors' Union.
GEN. CHAS. E. CLEPHART

The Daily Commercial

LET YOUR SUMMER FRIENDS GO BY.

BY WM. PENN NIXON.

Let your Summer friends go by
With the summer weather;
Hearts like these are fair but will not fly.
Though in the storm should gather.

Summer love to fortune clings—
From the wreck it vainly flies;
Like the bee that seeks the wings
When the honey fails.

High the swift where weeds appear;
Let the rare bloom perish,
That you find in many clusters,
Flowers of feeling, pure and warm,
Hearts that cannot wither;
These for thee shall bide the storm,
As the sunny weather.

Color Blindness.

Dr. Rose, of Berlin, has made some recent additions to our knowledge of the subject of color-blindness or color disease, a very common defect in the human eye which has not been sufficiently studied. Of persons whose appreciation of colors is not natural and healthy there are two classes—the color-blind and the color-mistaken. The retina of a person who is color-blind has actually lost sensibility for light of certain colors, so that when a healthy eye sees violet, for example, the diseased eye sees only blackness or darkness. On the other hand, a person who is color-mistaken is unable to distinguish between two opposite complementary colors of unequal intensity, or he supposes two unequal intensities of one color or color to be opposite colors. Color blindness may be temporarily induced in a healthy eye by the administration of certain drugs, such as santaphine and santonine (an extract of a species of wormwood), and Rose's results are based in part upon these facts. Color mistaken, or color-disease, his own included, When color-blindness begins it is always right of the greatest or of the least refrangibility that first becomes imperceptible, and as the disease increases the patient successively loses the most or the refrangible rays which had just before been visible to him. Hence color-blindness is always characterized by a shortening of the spectrum furnished by the sun or by a gas flame, never by gaps or interruptions in it. A complete and well defined spectrum thus forms the best test or measure of the degree of color-blindness. In one occasion in Dr. Rose's own case, the red end of the spectrum became entirely invisible when he had taken ten grains of santonine, but in other similar experiments the violet part of the spectrum left its color, and presented only a dull whitish appearance. During the intoxication produced by santonine, the vision is generally yellow, all mixed colors presenting a greenish yellow appearance. For the eye affected the spectrum is shortened either at one end or the other, either red or violet becomes invisible, and the eye is, therefore, not sensitive to the red or violet element in mixed colors. Liver diseases produce color-blindness of very various degrees. Dr. Rose observed it in persons suffering from jaundice, from enlargement of the liver, and from cancer of the liver, and he suggests that the gravity of an attack of jaundice may perhaps be foretold by the degree of color-disease which it causes. The spectra of certain metals, as produced in the spectrum apparatus of Bunsen and Kirchhoff, afford the most delicate of determining the extent and precise character of practical color-blindness. The metal potassium, for example, gives a bright red line which invariably occupies, and is the same in the spectra of all colors. If a person cannot see this line, it is certain that for him the red portion of the spectrum is shortened at least as far as that line, and he is blind to all the red which lies without it. Lithium gives also a red line, but in a different place in the spectrum from the potassium line. Invisibility of the lithium line proves a still greater shortening of the spectrum. Another metal, strontium, produces several orange lines and five red lines in the spectrum, and consequently offers several well defined limits at which color-blindness may be proved to begin. Color blindness may occur with regard to both ends of the spectrum, and may go to such an extent as to reduce it to less than half its natural length. Color-blind persons not only suffer great deprivation when results from seeing nothing of one color, but their vision is in general weak and their eyes are peculiarly liable to be dazzled by sudden lights. A chronic spasm of the eyelid is a frequent accompaniment of color-blindness. A color-blind by color mistake may be illustrated by the "violet vision" which occurs in the advanced stages of santonine intoxication, to the eye in this condition dark objects appear violet, when to the normal eye they have a tinge of this color. A person in this condition may at the same time be violet-blind; that is, unable to see the violet portion of the spectrum. Yellow vision is often combined with violet vision at the same time in the same person. When the following experiment is conveniently done one who cannot see the violet end of the spectrum at all, will think a yellow flame, as through a yellow glass, to be yellow even through three or four such glasses to be violet; that is, a person so affected thinks two unequal intensities of the same color to be opposite colors.

All persons with whom the difficulty about colors is congenital are color-mistaken, and it is probable, but not certain, that all such persons are to some extent color-blind. As a rule, color-mistaken persons see objects red, the violet end of the spectrum, in addition of santonine, being a marked exception. And we remember that color-mistaken persons may be at the same time color blind. Indeed, blind to every color is a astonishing beautiful and completely educated ambition of brown. A flower whose hue exercises a control and degree of influence, which cannot fail to impress every one who sees it. This most extraordinary and magnificent exhibition of the power of the human mind over the instinctive faculties of the brute.

A Den of Poisonous Beasts

Will be exhibited by Prof. LANG WORTHY, the great American Dompteur. A flock of Palatine Sheep, the Prince of Arabian Camels, the Lion of Bromesgary, only three feet in height; a Brazilian Tiger, a beautiful specimen; a species of that very rare animal, the Italian, or River Hog. A troupe of diminutive Shetland Ponies, ridden by Monkey Jockeys.

The Circus Company

Which is organized under the sole direction of Mr. DAN RICE, will be found to number the most renowned and noted artists in the profession, among whom are Mr. JAMES PEEL, Jr., the great Rider; Mr. NELLAS BALDWIN, Master SIDNEY, Mrs. OLIO DIBOS, Mr. FRED. ALLEN, and others of equal repute, and Mr. RICE pledges himself that the performance in this line of such a character that will be the most fastidious shall find nothing to which to object, the most adroit shall find nothing to criticise, and all will be thoroughly gratified.

At the close of the Order of performances—The exhibition of Mr. Horse and School of Educated Animals, including horses and ponies, Monkeys, Arabian Steeds, Mr. SIDNEY, Jr., the favorite Jester and Vocalist, and the entire corps of Male and Female Artists, will appear in the most pleasing programme.

A Grand Street Pageant

Will signalize the entrance of the establishment into its town and at 10 A. M. This pageant will be a magnificence anything of the kind accupied on this country, and will be led by the new and beautiful golden Sun Chariot, containing COLSON'S NORTH-WESTERN CORNET BAND, drawn by twenty superb thoroughbred Arabian horses, and followed by Richard the Monster Elephant, with Dromedaries, Camels, Trick Horses, Ponies, Goats, Cages, Dens, Vans, Carriages, &c.

At 2 P. M. Mr. DAN RICE will positively appear in both Exhibitions, first as LECTURER in the Menagerie, second, as CLOWN and JESTER in the Circus.

For full particulars see small bills.

Admission to both Exhibitions, 50 cents. Children under 9 years of age, 25 cents, or admission to either Exhibition, separate; the same.

je26 6t J. E. WARNER, Gen. Agent.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERY,

No. 1, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in the city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I post up the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. je26-1y

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES.

To the Millinery Trade.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Call the attention of City and Country Merchants and Milliners to their SECOND ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS, in

Straw and Millinery Goods.

BONNETS AND HATS

In every variety, including the LATEST STYLES for LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN.

Millinery Goods.

FULL LINES OF

BONNET SILKS,
RIBBONS and FLOWERS,
RUCHES, ILLUSIONS,
CRAPES, LACES,
FRAMES, BONDS,
STRAW TRIMMINGS,
and ORNAMENTS,
BONNET and
HAT BLOCKS,
SHAKER HOODS, &c.

As our stock was purchased at the present low gold rates, our customers, and all other buyers, will find it profitable to make their purchases from us.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
ap18 77 & 79 Market street.

WOLDRIDGE OIL REFINING COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN WATT.....Presidents.
HENRY M. LOSO.....Secretary and Treasurer.

Works in Temperanceville,

OFFICE, NO. 2 DUQUESNE WAY,
(Near Suspension Bridge.)

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE WHITE BURNING OIL,

BRAND, "LUCIFER."

This Oil cannot be excelled for burning properties, color or fire test, and is put up in well seasoned barrels suitable for HOME USE or EXPORT.

Orders solicited.

DIRECTORS:

John Watt,	C. H. Herron,
Robert Leis,	R. H. Collins,
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ap26-6m

JOSEPH S. FINCH
Successor to
THOMAS MOORE
Manufacturer of
Copper-Distilled
Pure Rye Whisky.
Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195
FIRST STREET,
PITTSBURGH

JOS. S. FINCH RYE WHISKY.

JAMES ONSLOW,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Claim Agent, Collector and Scrivener.

Office—In Commercial Counting Room.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Special attention given to Collections in Western Counties.

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POTATOES.

500 bbls. choice Prince Albert Potatoes:
500 " do Peach Blow do
Just arriving and for sale by
ap12 J. B. CANFIELD.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATER
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.

FOURTH OF JULY.

THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, the new sensation drama of the

TICKET-OF-LEAVE-MAN'S WIFE.

CLARK—THE FIRE KING.

THIS EVENING, the 3 act American Drama,

NICK OF THE WOODS.

To be followed by Prof. CLARK, the Great Fire King, in his Salamandrine supper.

To conclude with the 2 act drama of

EL HYDER.

Thursday—A great bill.

Friday—Farewell and last appearance on any stage of the veteran Actor and Stage Manager, Mr. HARRY LEWIS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Manager.....Mrs. ETTIE HENDERSON.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Two Grand Performances—Afternoon and Evening.

MISS MOLLIE WILLIAMS and
Mr. FELIX VINCENT,

Will appear in

Uncle Tom's cabin.

Topsy.....Miss Mollie Williams.
Eliza.....Mr. Felix Vincent.

Prices of Admission—Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 Cents; second and Third Tier, 25 cents. jy2

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

VIGILANT FIRE CO'S

PIC-NIC,

AT M'KEE'S ROCKS.

The Most Pleasant Grove in the Country.

No pains will be spared to make it a pleasant Excursion to all who participate.

Dinner by HENRY SCHILD. Music by ECKEL'S BAND. Figures by Col. JAS. SCOTT.

The Steamer ADVANCE has been engaged for the occasion, and will leave the St. Clair Street Bridge at 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 1, 2, 3 and 4 o'clock during the day. je26-6t

ON DIAMOND SQUARE, ALLEGHENY CITY.

FIVE DAYS, JULY 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

Every Afternoon at 2 o'clock. Every Evening at 7½ o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4.

THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES,

COMMENCING AT 10 A. M., 2 AND 7 P. M.

CAUTION—Any Shows on the Red Lion Lot have no connection whatever with DAN RICE, and the public are hereby notified that the only place that DAN RICE, or his exhibition can be seen, is in Allegheny City.

Instructive and Refined Amusement,

DAN RICE'S

INTERESTING SCHOOL OF

Educated Animals.

A Choice and Rare Menagerie in conjunction with a full and FINE CIRCUS COMPANY, the principal features so arranged as to form TWO SEPERATE and DISTINCT EXHIBITIONS, in the same pavilion, and for ONE PRICE OF ADMISSION.

The School of Educated Animals,

Col DAN RICE, Sole Director and Trainer, comprises one of the most interesting and intelligent specimens of the brute creation ever introduced to the public, among which will be found a herd of SACRED CATTLE, from Hindostan, objects of worship among the benighted heathen, and held in the highest esteem by all classes. These beautiful and interesting animals are the only creatures of their kind to be seen out of their native country.

The Monster Elephant Romeo.

Since the death of "Hannibal" the largest elephant known to exist, and the only real Asiatic Elephant ever imported into this country. He is gentle and docile, and will be introduced by his captor and trainer, NEW ARRIVAL MR. DOUGLAS, the beautiful Arabian Horse STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. The wonderful Mind Reading Horse EXCELSIOR. The most astonishing beautiful and completely educated animal ever known. A Dove whose Music exercises a control and degree of influence, which cannot fail to impress every one who witnesses this most extraordinary and magnificent exhibition of the power of the human mind over the instinctive faculties of the brute.

THE MENAGERIE.

The Zoological and Ornithological Department comprises an unusually costly collection of rare and most beautiful and curious specimens of natural history, embracing eighteen cages, in which will be found the following Birds and Animals, all of the unique Birds from various quarters of the globe.

Will be exhibited by Prof. LANG WORTHY, the great American Dompteur. A flock of Palatine Sheep, the Prince of Arabian Camels, the Lion of Bromesgary, only three feet in height; a Brazilian Tiger, a beautiful specimen; a species of that very rare animal, the Italian, or River Hog. A troupe of diminutive Shetland Ponies, ridden by Monkey Jockeys.

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At the close of the Order of performances—The exhibition of Mr. Horse and School of Educated Animals, including horses and ponies, Monkeys, Arabian Steeds, Mr. SIDNEY, Jr., the favorite Jester and Vocalist, and the entire corps of Male and Female Artists, will appear in the most pleasing programme.

A Grand Street Pageant

Will signalize the entrance of the establishment into its town and at 10 A. M. This pageant will be a magnificence anything of the kind accupied on this country, and will be led by the new and beautiful golden Sun Chariot, containing COLSON'S NORTH-WESTERN CORNET BAND, drawn by twenty superb thoroughbred Arabian horses, and followed by Richard the Monster Elephant, with Dromedaries, Camels, Trick Horses, Ponies, Goats, Cages, Dens, Vans, Carriages, &c.

At 2 P. M. Mr. DAN RICE will positively appear in both Exhibitions, first as LECTURER in the Menagerie, second, as CLOWN and JESTER in the Circus.

For full particulars see small bills.

Admission to both Exhibitions, 50 cents. Children under 9 years of age, 25 cents, or admission to either Exhibition, separate; the same.

je26 6t J. E. WARNER, Gen. Agent.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

N. HOLMES & SONS, BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.
mh16-6m

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,

COR. WOOD AND FIFTH STS.

Capital - - - $500,000

Discounts Daily at 11 A. M.

Deposits received and collections made on all the principal points of the United States, on favorable terms. UNITED STATES SECURITIES Bought and Sold.

OFFICERS.

A. PATTERSON, President. | JOSEPH H. HILL, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

A. PATTERSON,	WM. REED,
JAMES McCANDLESS,	ALLEN KIRKPATRICK,
CHARLES COCHRAN,	WM. DOUGLAS,
WM. H. BROWN,	WM. S. HAVEN,
JOHN MELLON.	

ja12-1y

DEPEW & POTTER,

BANKERS,

No. 11 Broad Street,

NEW YORK.

Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers, and others. Interest allowed on deposits subject to sight draft. All kinds of Securities bought and sold for the usual commission. Special attention given to Government Securities.

Collections made on all points.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, HENRY W. POTTER.
(Late Secretary of State.)

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

(late Pittsburgh Trust Company) CAPITAL $500,000. Authority to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the execution of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c. Receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the United States.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1854, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the United States, we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	FRANCIS G. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	JAMES M. COOPER,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	JOHN WILSON.

WM. K. MARSHALL,
JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

my7

INSURANCE.

OVER $100,000 LOSSES PAID

At this Agency Since its Establishment in 1859.

FIRE, LIFE, Marine and Accident INSURANCE

TAKEN AT

J. W. Arrott's Gen'l. Ins. Agency,

37 FIFTH ST., PITTSBURGH.

Continental Insurance Company, Cash Assets over	$1,500,000
Lorillard	1,400,000
North American	750,000
Arctic	600,000
Home	1,300,000
Roanoke	250,000
New York Accidental	250,000
New York Life	5,000,000

Insurances effected in the above Companies, which are strong first class and worthy the confidence and patronage of the community.

Applications for Insurances received and Policies issued by the undersigned. Also, all losses PROMPTLY adjusted and paid by JAS. ARROTT,
my19-6m No. 37 Fifth st., "Bank Block."

WESTERN INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH,

ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
Capt. GEO. NEELD, GENERAL AGENT.

Office, No. 92 Water street, Spang, Chalfant & Co's warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS.

ALEX. NIMICK,	ANDREW ACKLEY,
JAMES McCALLEY,	ALEXANDER SPEER,
NATH'L HOLMES,	DAVID M. LONG,
C. B. HERRON,	REED & FINLEY,
C. W. RICKETSON,	CHARLES J. CLARKE,
JAMES P. HANNA,	JOHN K. McCUNE,
de26-1y	WM. P. HERBERT, Sec.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 87 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

JOHN IRWIN, Jr., PRESIDENT.
JOHN D. McGORD, Vice President.
C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.

Capt. WM. DEAN, General Agent

DIRECTORS:

JOHN IRWIN, Jr.,	Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN D. McGORD,	GEO. S. HEAD,
C. G. HUSSEY,	CHAS. HAYS,
HARVEY CHILDS,	R. L. FAHNESTOCK,
T. J. HOSKINSON,	GEO. D. McGREW,
ROBERT H. DAVIS,	ISAAC JONES.

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PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH,

Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwelling, Stores and other Buildings, Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with safety.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L P. SHRIVER
JOHN WATT,	Capt. J. L. ROBERTS,
JOHN S. PARKE,	WM. VANKIRK,
FRANK S. BISSELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
J. P. KIRKPATRICK,	C. HANSON LOVE,
Capt. JAMES MILLER,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE
WM. PHILLIPS, President.	
JOHN WATT, Vice President.	
WM. P. HARDESTY, Secretary.	
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WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary. WM. BAGALEY, President.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayou and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS.

WM. BAGALEY,	JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES PARK, Jr.,	JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	S. HARBAUGH,
B. F. JONES,	J. CALDWELL, Jr.,
SAMUEL READ,	JOHN H. ELLIOTT,
JOSHUA HIND,	GEORGE BINGHAM,
BARCLAY PRESTON,	WM. A. ROBINSON.
S. M. KIER.	

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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 68 Water street, Pittsburgh.
O. A. MADERIA, Agent.

SUNDOWNS AND HATS,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

jy2 180 and 182 Federal street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

COAL FARM FOR SALE,

A Farm of 108 acres of excellent land, containing 80 acres of Good Coal, easy of access, deep of Limestone. 10 acres are cleared, a large orchard of selected fruit; all kinds and so with land will never fail. Is a first class, large stream of water passing through it. Situated in Robinson Township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, within 4 miles of the Steubenville turnpike 2 miles from Mansfield, Walker's Mills, Lamp Chimneys and other ware and 4 miles from Carnegie's Furnace, and within 6 miles of Pittsburgh. The Pittsburgh and Cincinnati Railroad will pass through it in a farm. The improvements are

A FINE, NEW FRAME DWELLING,

Of 7 large rooms, and cellar; also, a large Log House, good Frame Barn, Frame Stable, and other out buildings. This Farm is all under good fence, is in a good neighborhood, and is convenient to churches, Schools and Markets, &c. Terms—Three fifths in 1, 2 and 3 years. Easy terms and clear title given. Apply to

JAMES KELSO,
On the Premises,
Or address, JAS. KELSO, Palmersville, Pa. jy2 3t

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE--52

Acres of Land, situated in Sugar Creek township, Muskingum county, Ohio, whereon there are erected four Dwellings; also a salt work in operation now. On the land is a valuable Ashley sand bed, open and worked some last fall. It is five miles from Zanesville, and accessible by steamboats every day. Zanesville, and accessible by steamboats every day. For further information it inquire of Muskingum river. For further information it inquire of J. SPENCER & CO., or mail on apply to G. ENGELKING.
je9-1m

HOUSE FOR SALE.

I offer to sell, on moderate terms, a convenient, well built, three-story brick DWELLING HOUSE, on Second street, below Market street.

Possession given immediately.

HILARY BRUNOT,
my24 eod.f 115 Penn street

FOR SALE.--SEWICKLEY RESIDENCE.

This Company comprises the following well known talent: The Great Robinson Family, who of themselves are a sufficient character for any colossus of the Exhibition. The great Delevante Brothers, Charles Mc. arty, W. I. Odell, Master Dan, and the dwarf Nehamo, see Powell and Chas. C. well, clowns.

Doors open at 2 and 7 P. M. Admission, 50c; Children, 25c.

Three Grand Performances July 4th, 10 A. M., and 2 and 7 P. M.

C. E. RICHARDSON,
jel5 27-29&1y2 3 4 GENERAL AGENT.

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C. G. HUSSEY,	CHAS. HAYS,
HARVEY CHILDS,	R. L. FAHNESTOCK,
T. J. HOSKINSON,	GEO. D. McGREW,
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J. P. KIRKPATRICK,	C. HANSON LOVE,
Capt. JAMES MILLER,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE
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BARCLAY PRESTON,	WM. A. ROBINSON.
S. M. KIER.	

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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 68 Water street, Pittsburgh.
O. A. MADERIA, Agent.

SUNDOWNS AND HATS,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

jy2 180 and 182 Federal street, Allegheny.

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between Henry C. Lippincott, Henry C. Fry, Wm. H. Lippincott, and Wm. A. Scott, under the firm of Lippincott, Fry & Co., was this day dissolved, by mutual consent, Henry C. Fry and William A. Scott assuming all liabilities, and are authorized to settle all debts due the late firm.

HENRY C. LIPPINCOTT,
HENRY C. FRY,
WILLIAM A. SCOTT,
WILLIAM H. LIPPINCOTT.

PITTSBURGH, June 30, 1866. jy2 2w

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE

this day formed a limited partnership upon the following terms, to wit: Said partnership shall be conducted under the name and firm of FRY & SCOTT. The nature of the business intended to be transacted is the manufacturing and selling of Window Glass, Lamp Chimneys and glass ware generally. William A. Scott and Henry C. Fry, both residing in the city of Pittsburgh, are the general partners, and David M. Long, residing in the same city, is the special partner, said David M. Long has actually in cash, in the common stock of said partnership, and said partnership has commenced the 21 day of July, 1866, and terminate July 1, 1869.

WILLIAM A. SCOTT,
HENRY C. FRY,
DAVID M. LONG.

PITTSBURGH, July 2, 1866. jy2-6w

HENRY C. FRY, } Gen. Partners.
WM. A. SCOTT, }
DAVID M. LONG, Spec. Partner.

CRESCENT FLINT GLASS CO. FRY & SCOTT,

SUCCESSORS TO

LIPPINCOTT, FRY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Glassware, Window Glass,
Green and Flint Glass Prescriptions,
I. X. L. Flint Glass Lamp Chimneys,
NO. 6 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders Promptly Filled at Lowest Rates.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The firm of CURLING, ROBERTSON & CO., was dissolved on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1861, by the death of MORGAN ROBERTSON.

EDW. RD DITHRIDGE has paid and adjusted all claims due said firm, and has transferred his interest thereto to GEO. ALBREE assignee of A. B. CURLING, who will settle all claims due to or by said firm.

GEO. ALBREE,
Assignee for
A. B. CURLING,
EDW'D DITHRIDGE.

jy6-1m

SEWING MACHINES.

EMPIRE! SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.

This Machine is constructed on a new principle of mechanism. It poses sex many VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS as have been examined by the most learned and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, and makes the Lock or Shuttle Stitch, which will

NEITHER RAVEL NOR RIP.

And is alike on both sides. Performs perfect sewing on every kind of fabric, from the finest muslin to leather in the finest muslin, with cotton, linen, or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. It Hems, Fells, Binds,

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

FOURTH JULY.—Post office will be open from 8 to 9 o'clock in the morning.

HAD HIS ARM BROKEN.—A little son of Michael Donnelly, a resident of the Ninth ward, had his right arm broken on Monday evening by being thrown to the ground by a boy with whom he was wrestling. His injuries were attended to by Dr. Myers.

ADMITTED TO BAIL.—Joseph Sullivan, who was stabbed several weeks ago, at his house on Quarry street, by Edward McAnulty, has been declared out of danger by his physicians, and his assailant has been released on bail for his appearance at the next term of Court.

ALLEGHENY TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—A meeting of the Allegheny National Temperance League, was held last evening at the Baptist Church, Sandusky street, Allegheny, Rev. Mr Lynch in the chair. The meeting was opened with Psalm, and the usual routine and miscellaneous business was transacted, after which the meeting adjourned.

BASE BALL.—The match game of base ball between the Eureka Club of Pittsburgh, and the Scott Club of Lawrenceville, was played yesterday afternoon on the ground is of the former, in the Ninth Ward, and resulted in the Eureka scoring sixty-nine, and the Scott thirty-eight. This was the first match of either club, and the playing was very creditable.

BODY RECOVERED.—The body of Henry Messner, the boy who was drowned in the Monongahela river, was recovered yesterday morning, and carried to the home of his parents in West Pittsburgh. Alderman Donaldson, in the absence of Coroner Clawson, who left for Philadelphia on Monday, held an inquest on the body, and a verdict of death by accidental drowning was rendered.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—T. M. Marshall, Esq., yesterday made a motion in the United States District Court, that a judgment be opened in the case of the United States vs. John M. Cummings. Cummings was formerly postmaster at New Washington, Clearfield county, and an action was brought against him in 1865, for failing to settle his account with the Government. Judgment was entered in default of plea, in August, 1864. The affiant alleged that the Government is actually his debtor, instead of he being its debtor, and the object in having the judgment opened was to enable him to make a proper settlement. The Court granted the order.

THE HOPE OF ALLEGHENY.—The members of the Hope Steam Fire Engine Company, of Allegheny, left yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, for Wooster, Ohio, for the purpose of participating in the demonstration which will take place in that city to-day. The excursionists numbered fifty men, and with about twenty invited guests, including several members of the city council. The Hope steamer, hose carriage and hose, were forwarded to Wooster on Monday evening. It is expected that several steamers from Cleveland and other cities will be present, when a trial of the various machines will be given. The excursionists will return on Thursday morning.

A STOLEN HORSE.—A light bay horse belonging to Mr. Robert Wilson, was stolen from his farm on Little Chartiers creek, near Canonsburg, Washington county, on Sunday night last. The thief also stole a bridle from the stable of Mr. J. G. Wilson. The thief was traced, on Monday, by Mr. J. Scott, to the house of Mr. Wm. Asper, four miles from Pittsburgh, where he left the bridle. Mr. Wilson, upon his arrival in this city, ascertained that a horse answering the description of the stolen animal, had been offered for sale at Jackson's Stable, on Fourth street, and also at Hare's Hotel, Liberty street. The man seen with the horse in his possession is described as being nearly six feet in height, having black whiskers, and wearing a white coat and dark pants.

The Shooting Affair in Mansfield.

In yesterday's COMMERCIAL mention was made of a shooting affray which occurred at Mansfield, in Scott township, on Monday evening. The following particulars have since been obtained: It appears that a man named Ellis B. Sharpley, a carpenter, residing at Uniontown, erected a house in Mansfield for Mr. Henry Hull, and upon its completion, on Wednesday last, was paid for the work. On Monday evening, while Sharpley was sitting in Mrs. Seeney's boarding house, he was approached by one of his employees, named John Loop, who stated that he was entirely out of money, and desired to receive a week's wages (twelve dollars) which was due him. Sharpley declined to pay the full amount but offered him five dollars, which he declined to receive, as he owed a store bill of of some eight dollars. A quarrel then occurred between them, when Sharpley struck Loop a stone and struck Loop a severe blow on the right temple, inflicting a severe wound, whereupon Loop drew a pistol and fired at Sharpley, but fail ing effect in the right thigh.

Immediately after the shooting, Loop walked to his home in the village, where he remained until one o'clock yesterday morning, when he was arrested by Constable Hague and other Mason, and brought to this city. Loop is about twenty-five years of age, and has a wife and family who are in destitute circumstances. Sharpley's wound, although severe, is not dangerous. Loop had a hearing before the Mayor yesterday, which resulted in his being held for trial.

Criminal Court.

This Court assembled yesterday morning at nine o'clock, Judges Sterrett and Brown on the bench, when the following business was transacted:

MISDEMEANOR.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. George Dillon and George Whitmore, Supervisors of Silver township, indicted for misdemeanor in office, was taken up. The defendants were charged with neglecting to keep a bridge on a public road in proper repair.

LARCENY.

Thomas McDonnell was placed upon trial on a charge of the larceny of a box of cheese from the freight depot of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company. The prosecutor at the depot testified that at a late hour of the night, some weeks since, he heard a noise on the freight platform, and proceeding to the place from whence the noise proceeded, discovered the defendant with a large sack in his hand. He dropped the sack and started off, as the prosecutor approached, but he pursued him, however, captured him and took him to the Mayor's office. The sack contained a box of cheese. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

Ellen Gray was arraigned on an indictment for larceny, on oath of Major Harvey Van Voorhees. The defendant was employed as a domestic in the Major's family at Oakland, and the prosecutor alleges that some time ago she left the house, taking with her a number of articles of wearing apparel, a portion of which were found in her possession. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court. The counsel for the prisoner made a motion for a new trial, and in arrest of judgment.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.

Judy McFadden was arraigned on two indictments for selling liquor without license, and pleaded guilty to both charges. The Court sentenced her on the first charge to pay a fine of twenty dollars to the Commonwealth and the costs; on the second charge she was sentenced to pay a fine of thirty dollars and costs, and undergo an imprisonment of ten days in the county jail.

SOLOMON R. BANKS, of the Third ward, was tried on two indictments for selling liquor without license. She was acquitted on the first charge, but ordered to pay the costs on the second charge the jury found a verdict of guilty. Sentence deferred.

SURETY.

Darby McDonough, of the Third ward, was charged with surety of the peace, on oath of John Donahue. The Court ordered the defendant to pay the costs.

Court then adjourned until Thursday morning.

Police Items.

BEFORE ALDERMAN STRAIN.—John Mosgrove made an information yesterday before this magistrate, against Thomas Hershberger, charging him with obtaining money under false pretenses. The parties reside in Tenperanceville, and the prosecutor alleges that the defendant sold him a horse, for which he gave one hundred and fifteen dollars in money and a horse valued at one hundred and fifty dollars. Hershberger alleged at the time that the animal was tame and gentle, but the prosecutor avers that she is vicious and unmanageable, it having run off a short time ago, and smashed a buggy which was attached to it. A warrant for the arrest of the accused was issued, Mary E. Hoyle made oath, charging John Davis with surety of the peace, he having threatened to deprive her of her life. He was arrested and committed to jail, in default of $500 bail, for trial.

BEFORE ALDERMAN LYNCH.—Julia Kilgallon complained yesterday, charging Mary Hester with assault and battery, in striking and abusing her little child, a boy two years of age. A warrant was issued. John Kelly charged Wm. Ward with assault and battery, alleging that he struck him in the face, knocked him down, and kicked him. A warrant was issued for Ward's arrest. He resides in Birmingham. John Dean was charged with keeping a ferocious dog, on oath of Michael Driscoll. Driscoll says that while his child, a boy, was passing Dean's house, on Factory street, the fifth ward, the dog sprang upon him and bit him on the arm severely. Driscoll also charged Dean with assault and battery, alleging that he assaulted the prosecutor by the neck and choked him. A warrant warrant for Dean's arrest was issued.

BEFORE ALDERMAN MORROW.—Alderman Morrow, of the Eighth ward, had three cases of nuisance before him yesterday. J. Weyerich was fined five dollars and costs for piling lumber on the sidewalk on Pennsylvania Avenue. Wm. Cooper was fined five dollars and costs for placing rubbish in the rear of his premises, on Webster street. Mary Palmer was charged with allowing filth to run through her premises to that of a neighbor adjoining. She was required to enter bail for her appearance at court. John McClaren lodged an information against John Banning for violation of the ordinance in erecting a wooden building on Pennsylvania Avenue, near Canham street. He entered bail for his appearance. Mary Stamp, per husband William Stamp, with assault and battery, alleging that he knocked her down and otherwise ill-used her. The parties reside in the sixth ward. He was arrested and held for a hearing.

BEFORE ALDERMAN BUTLER.—Jacob Fisher, tavern keeper in Pitt township, was before Alderman Butler, of the Sixth ward, yesterday, charged with selling liquor on sunday. He had a partial hearing, and was held for a further examination.

BEFORE ALDERMAN DONALDSON.—John C. Shroeder was arrested and taken before this magistrate, yesterday, on a charge of deserting his wife Lona. He gave five hundred dollars bail for trial at court.

BEFORE JUSTICE AMMON.—John Devore complained before Justice A. Ammon, of East Birmingham, some days since, against John Devore *alias* John Potts, of Fayette county, charging him with bigamy. Devore alleged that about a short time since, the defendant married his sister, and that he has since been ascertained that he has a wife living in Fayette county. He was arrested yefterday by officer C. Feld, at the Lock No. 1, on the Monongahela river, and was committed to jail for trial, in default of $500 bail.

TESTED BY TIME.—For Throat Diseases, Colds, and Coughs, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. The good effects resulting from the use of the Troches have brought out many worthless imitations. Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches." MW&F 1&W

SPECIAL CAUTION.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put out articles calling them Mrs. Winslow's. Please take notice that the Mrs. Winslow of the Soothing Syrup is not connected with any other article. je13

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS to S. JONES & CO.)
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, United States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
je4

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY, July 3, P. M.

The New York Board, as we announced this morning, having concluded to take two days for the National Holiday, on this occasion, we are without our usual quotations of Gold, Government securities, Railroad, Petroleum, and Mining stocks. The Gold Board was in session until three P. M., but the correspondents of the broker who furnishes us with quotations, were carried, very probably, along with the crowd, away from the city.

—At McIlwain's auction this evening 10 shares Bank of Pittsburgh sold at 67; 50 do at 66½; 10 do at 66¾; 14 do at 66⅞, and 66 at 56; 33 shares Allegheny National were withdrawn under a bid of 56¾, for Second National 116 was bid; Fourth National was withdrawn in the absence of a bid at par; 100 shares Pittsburgh Gas sold at 7¾, and 55 do at same price; 75 shares Allegheny Iron Bridge stock sold at 45¾; 200 shares Allegheny County fives, in lots, at 72½, and 1,100 registered do at 72¾; 30 dollar county bounty six per cent. bonds at 75½; 43 shares Monongahela Bridge at 32¾; 5 shares Mechanics Street Bridge at 26¾; 4,000 Monongahela Navigation bonds were withdrawn under a bid of 82; there was a spirited contest over 50 shares Manufacturers Passenger Railway, which brought 70½, 20 shares Allegheny Valley R. R. stock brought 12; there were no bids for 20 shares Chartiers Valley; and 100 shares Connellsville Railroad brought $10 per share.

The Chicago Clearing House has taken the following action upon the measure that seeks to ignore the great Western and South-western financial centres:

Resolved, Unanimously, as the sense of this association, that the proposed amendment to the National Banking Law, by which the country banks of all the Western and Northwestern States and Territories, are required to redeem their notes in New York, instead of the great commercial centers of the West, as originally provided for, is calculated to work injuriously to the financial interests of the country, by the concentration which would naturally follow of so large an aggregate of bank balances in that city, and that on behalf of the banking interest of the Northwest, this Association earnestly remonstrates against the same.

Resolved, That this Association respectfully invite representatives of the National Banks of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Northwestern Territories, to meet in convention in this city on the 12th day of September next, for consultation with reference to measures as may be deemed proper for the protection of their interests, and the commercial and financial wants of their portion of the country.

This is a wise and opportune step on the part of our city bankers. We have repeatedly urged upon them the necessity of unity of action to counteract the influences which the bankers and speculators at the East have on Washington. We would also recommend that these bankers of the Northwest, when they meet, form themselves into a permanent organization, with officers, so that a meeting or convention may be held at any time, whenever circumstances may require prompt and decisive action. The interests of the Northwest are too great to be ignored, as is proposed by this Eastern redemption bill, which was proposed by Freeman Clarke, secondary to Secretary McCulloch, and is now being pushed through Congress by Wall street capitalists.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The latest invention of the *bulls* in gold is a scarecrow theory that the German Governments will rob their people of their Five-twenties and send them here for realization. This story is set forth by the New York *Herald* this morning:

It is easy, therefore, to see that where it would be dangerous to hold specie on account of seizure, it would be almost equally unsafe to hold Five-twenty bonds of the United States, which could be sold for specie by merely sending them to New York. The necessities of all the parties of this European war, already urgent, will be increased in proportion as the struggle is prolonged, and nothing that can be so conveniently converted into hard cash as United States securities, will probably be spared by the belligerent Powers concerned, and in Austria and Prussia probably conscientiously more than one-half of all our securities in Europe are held.

Even, however, if Austria should collect from her people and hold back for use a hundred millions of our bonds, the effect would not be to disturb our internal trade or the condition of our money market. It would be felt almost entirely in the markets for gold, foreign exchange and Government securities, and would have no direct influence in impairing the public credit. The rise in gold would, however, exert an unfavorable influence in stimulating will speculation and high prices, although it would encourage exports.

—The following statement exhibits the amount of funds in the cash vaults of the Treasury on the 30th ultimo:

U. S. legal-tender notes	$70,000 00
Fractional currency	6,175,776 40
Gold	24,357 50
Silver	2,560 00
Reserve Fund, temporary loan	42,000,000 00
Reserve fund, surplus issue U. S. notes	37,942,455 00
Reserve fund, temporary loan certificates of indebtedness	7,136,000 00
Compound interest notes in Redemption Division	22,493,300 00
Interest coupons, Without number or date	15,000 00
Total	$136,736,424 63

—During the week ending the 30th ult., fractional currency to the amount of $350,220 was issued by the printing division of the Treasury Department. The amount redeemed during the week was $420,388 08; and the amount shipped as follows: To the Assistant Treasurer at New York, $200,000; Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia, $150,000; United States Depositary at Chicago, $50,000; United States Depositary at Pittsburgh, $300,000; United States Depositary at St. Paul, Minnesota, $20,000; and to National Banks, $221,273 29.

—The disbursement of the Treasury on account of the War, Navy, and Interior Departments, for the week ending the 30th ult., were as follows: War, $1,178,476; Navy, $276,125; Interior, $18,141. The disbursements on account of the departments mentioned for the fiscal year ending the 30th ultimo were as follows: War, $812,469,877; Navy, $62,467,302; Interior, $21,078,385; total for the year—$295,960,634.

—No new national banks were established last week. The total number now in operation is 1,653, with an aggregate circulation of $28,255,940, $1,320,080 of which was issued last week by the Comptroller of the Currency.

—According to the report of Hon. William Barnes, Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New York, we find that the following New York companies have been doing a losing business, and now have no surplus over their liabilities: The Atlantic, Albany, Beekman, Brevoort, Central Park, Clinton, Columbia, Corn Exchange, Croton Exchange, Grocers', Guardian, Hope, Importers' and Traders', Lenox, Morris, Northwestern of Oswego, Park, and Sterling. The following companies are winding up their business: Morris, Goodhne, New World, Brevoort, and Columbian, of New York; Northwestern, of Oswego, N. Y.; Western Massachusetts, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Thames, of Norwich, and City Fire, of New Haven, Conn.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, July 4, 1866. }

Business was in a great measure suspended. This, however, is no unusual occurrence for Fourth of July week. The transactions yesterday were few and far between. Beyond sales to supply the immediate wants of the home market, there was nothing done, so far as we can learn, we have but few changes to note. Produce was dull. The supply was in excess of the demand. The principal receipts were by rail. Flour—Remains firm in their views. The stock on hand was sufficient for present purposes. The demand for export has fallen off. The principal inquiry was for the better grades. Bacon—Firmness was the ruling feature of the market. The present stock will soon be exhausted. The advance we have previously mentioned has been maintained. Country meat was in good demand at prices given below. Beef—The market continues very firm, with a fair amount of transactions at the late advance. Grain—The market was not active. The sales made were on a limited scale to supply the present wants of the trade. Wheat has undergone no change. Prices were nominal. Corn remains dull, the receipts being large. Oats lower. Prices have been established at 75@75½c per bushel, in bulk. Buckwheat—the demand has fallen off. Prices have declined. Butter was dull. Prices were irregular, tending downward. Fish were in steady demand since the storm weather set in. Business on the landing was very dull, the only departures except the packets being the Leni Leoti, for Parkersburg, and the New State, for Wheeling. The former has a good trip, the latter being light. The Telegraph is announced for Cincinnati; the Camelia for St. Louis. Beaow will be found the sales that came under our notice:

ROSIN—The market continues very dull, with a falling off in the demand. We note sales 25 bbls, at 20c ₱ lb.

BEANS—The market was steady, with a fair local demand. We note sales of 70 bbls small white, $2 05; mixed sold at various prices.

POTATOES—The market being dull, we have but few sales to note; the current prices were 60c ₱ gallon; the supply on hand was ample.

BUTTER—The market remains dull, and buyers on fine lots are slaughtering lots to supply their immediate wants at prices ranging from 28@30c ₱ lb.

PEACHES—With the exception of flax, there was no demand; buyers were offering 50@55c, as per quality.

GRAIN—The market was inactive, with only a moderate demand for local purposes. We note sales of the sales for the past few days were limited; prices ruled about the same as quoted. Oats were dull. We note sales 1 car shelled, 36c; 350 b sh do, Elvaston, same factory; sales 1 car choice at 37c. Corn meal is improving; sales 80 bush from store, 85@90c; 200 do, car; and 200 bushels western do sold at 90c. Small sales were reported at 90@95c ₱ bush. Pennsylvania rye was held at $1.

FLOUR—It was in moderate demand; sales 20 boxes West'n Reserve 16c; 10 do, 15c.

GROCERIES—The market was firm, with a good demand for home purposes; sales of 300 bushes choice peach blows, at $1 per bushel, and 50 bbls do at $8 ₱ bbl; new potatoes are offering freely; prices irregular.

GROCERIES—We have nothing new to note in regard to the market, which ruled quiet. Coffee was firm at $1 40 ₱ cwt; other descriptions were unchanged.

LARD—Is in good demand for kegs, but not very active; sales of 12 bbls (on), at 22½c ₱ lb.

FISH—The market rules firm, with a good demand, and dealers appear to have large cotch since in the present figures if we are to judge by the following transaction: by one of our large operators, viz: $18 00 per barrel for no 1,000 barrels of choice winter strout fleet; during the sales were 100 bbls winter wheat at $12 75, and 100 bbls at $12 50@13 00. Fancy brands still brought higher prices. Spring wheat flour—sales were made at various prices ranging from $10 75, $11 25 for fair to good.

HAY—The receipts have increased, and prices have a tendency downward. We note sales on the landing at $17 00 per ton. Sales were made from store at the usual advance. The hay was declining.

BACON—We continue to receive every firm market with a good local and export demand. The advance over previous quotations we report from Pittsburgh as follows: by one of our large operators, viz: $18 00 per barrel for no 1,000 barrels of choice winter strout fleet; during the sales were 100 bbls winter wheat at $12 75, and 100 bbls at $12 50@13 00. Fancy brands still brought higher prices. Spring wheat flour—sales were made at various prices ranging from $10 75, $11 25 for fair to good.

LARD OIL—The market was steady but not very active. We note sales of 25 bbls of No 1 at $1 80@1 85 per gallon.

Louisville Tobacco Markets.

LOUISVILLE, July 2—The sales at the four auction houses, including reviews, during the current week, amounted to 26,167 hhds. The sales of the corresponding week ending the evening, amount to 9,099 hhds. For the past week, the sales including reviews, amounted to 1,085 hhds, with reductions of fifty to 100 hhds. The sales of the week are not as large as for the preceding week, but have been of a very well assorted kind; prices on some of the low grades have declined from 25 to 50c ₱ 100 lbs.

CUTTING TOBACCO.	Light.	Heavy.
Common lugs	$ 3 00@ 3 75	$ 4 75@ 5 75
Good do	3 75@ 4 75	5 75@ 6 75
Common leaf	5 75@ 7 75	7 75@10 75
Medium do	8 00@10 00	10 00@11 00
Good do	10 00@11 00	16 00@19 00
Fine do	11 00@16 00	20 00@25 00
Fine do		30 00@35 00
selections		

CUTTING TOBACCO.	
Common cutting at	$ 0 00@11 00
Medium cutting at	15 00@20 00
Good cutting at	25 00@30 00
Fine cutting at	35 00@40 00
Extra cutting at	45 00@50 00

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, July 4, 1866. }

Business, so far as relates to oil, was dull. The most of the heavy operators have left for the country to pass the 4th. The transactions in crude were limited. The stock of the raw material on hand is very light. Most of the transactions made were for future delivery. The rates may be set down as nominal. Smith's Ferry oil can be purchased in bulk or in small packages, at 12½@12¾c. Allegheny Crude—A fair marketable gravity, bulk, was held at 13c. The sales during the present week will be easily reported. Refined oil was steady, but not very active, the principal operations for some time past being for future delivery. Many of the refiners are sold for some time ahead. The latest European news was not very favorable for the oil men. What effect the war in Europe will have on the oil exports remain to be seen. The nominal rate for bonded on the spot, was 33½@34c, according to the favor the brand was held by purchasers. Sales for Philadelphia all July, 50c; sales for August and October, 46@46½c. Free oil was dull and without purchasers. Sales 500 bbls bonded, light straw to white, B. O., on the spot, deliverable from 10th July to 10th September 30@c; 500 do, deliverable on the cars, from the 13th to the 30th of July, on private terms. 500 bbls light straw to white, September, delivery here, 30½c.

CRUDE OIL—The market was inactive. The sales reach about 1700 bbls, as follows: 1000 bbls, bulk, July delivery, 13c; sales 300 bbls, on wharf, including packages, 17½c; sales 400 bbls, bulk, Smith's Ferry oil, 12¾c, and 37 bbls do, bulk, Parker oil, at 13c.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Lockhart & Frew, 311 bbls refined, Philadelphia.
Clark & Anderson, 200 bbls refined, Philadelphia.
J. Myers & Co, 268 bbls refined Philad-lphia.
H. Koehler & Co, 168 bbls refined, Philadelphia.
Forsyth, Bro. & Co, 112 bbl- refined, Philad a.
J. Benney, Jr., 150 bbls refined, Phila.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

June 30.—The supply of cattle offering for sale is not large, but sufficient to meet the demands. Prices have ranged a shade lower. Sales have ra ged as follows: Extra, 7@7½cents lb; fancy, 6½@7c; good to fair for first quality; 5 to 5½cents for fair; 3½ to 4¾ cents for common and rough.

Hogs—The market is well supplied, and sell at 8¾ c to 9¼c for smooth well-fatted; and from 7½ to 8¼c gross, for light stock.

Sheep—The receipts have been in fair demand at from $2 per head to 4½c per lb live weight. Lambs at $2 50 to $3 50 per head.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

July 2.—Beef cattle are less active this week and prices are rather lower. About 1,300 head arrived and were sold at the Avenue Drove yard at from 14 to 17½c for extra, a few choice at 18c; fair to good at 13c to 14c; and common at 11@12c per pound, as to quality.

Hogs—There is no change to notice in prices or demand. 2,400 head sold at the different yards at from $9 50@10 50 ₱ 100 lbs net.

Sheep continue in fair demand at former rates; 12,000 head arrived and sold at from 6½@7c ₱ lb gross, as to quality.

Cows are unchanged; 230 head sold at $50@70 for springers, and $60@80 per head for milch cows, as to quality.

Louisville Horse and Mule Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 2.—The market is inactive, and the demand for Horses and Mules of the description quoted is the exception. Use supply, particularly Street Car Horses, and most with ready sale. We quote:

Rockaway Horses	$200@300
Harness Horses	175@250
Saddle Horses	150@200
Street car Horses	130@170
Draft Horses	150@200
Mules fifteen hands high	120@200

Louisville Provision Market.

Saturday evening.

There is a fair degree of activity in the market, and sales reported were of more than usual magnitude. We note the following: 200 pieces bacon shoulders at 11c; 50 do do, at 12c; 100 do do, at 13c; 100 do clear bacon sides at 21½c; 10,000 lbs clear rib sides at 22c; 1,000 bbls mess pork at $40 25.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

CHICAGO, July 3, 1866.

FLOUR—Was quiet and firm at previous prices.

WHEAT—Dull, but held firmly. No. 2 spring, 1m regular houses at $1 83, and Northwestern at $1 90@1 97.

CORN—In good shipping demand, and some 2c better; sales at 86@86c for yellow. 80½@87½c for No. 1, 86@86½c for No. 2, and 83c for rejected.

OATS—Inactive at 71½@73½c for fresh receipts of No. 1.

RYE—Quiet at 73½@75½c for No. 1, and 68@68½c for No. 2.

BARLEY—Neglected.

PROVISIONS—Dull and prices scarcely maintained. Light sales of prime mess at $28 90, and kettled lard at 21c.

By Associated Press.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Flour quiet. Wheat dull at $1 83 for No. 1, and $1 74@1 76 for No. 2. Corn active and advanced 2c; sales at 85½@87c for No. 1, and 83½@84c for No. 2. Oats dull at 71½@73½c for No. 1, and 68@68½c for No. 2.

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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 153⅞.

Special Dispatch to Western Press.

NEW YORK, July 3, 1866.

GOLD

Gold closed at 153⅞.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Were quite strong to day. The *Financial Chronicle* says: Everybody is ready to buy the 7-30's, and expends to take advantage of the anticipated ease in the money market to put down the rate of interest on temporary deposits from 7 per cent to 6 per cent. Clearing house certificates from 5 per cent to 4. Should this be done, it will lead to the gradual withdrawal of deposits from the banks, and will be followed with the return of commercial activity in the fall the rate of interest in this city would be reduced to its normal level. Another report is that as soon as the 7-30's are all taken, they will be put at par, which point they are expected to reach in a short time. Should this be done, the effect of the sale of five millions of these securities will be more than counterbalanced by the withdrawal of ten millions of legal tenders now held as reserves by the national bankers on account of the 7-30's, to be converted into 6's, which are not required to be held as reserves.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Money market steady at 1@1 per cent. for call loans. Prime discounted paper 6@7 per cent. Gold lower, opening at 154 declining to 153⅞, and closing at 153⅞. Sterling dull at 108½@109 for sixty days and 110½@110¾ for sight. Stocks a shade better. Freights to Liverpool are firm.

The *Post* says: Stocks were dull and heavy. Railroad stock loans were cover, but a six o'clock P. M. New York central sold at 103½@103¾, Rock Island, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Northwestern were also firmer, but the transactions were limited. The quotations opened at 154, and declining to 153, rose again to 154, and closing firm at 154. Government securities were a shade lower, bills at sixty days on London were quoted at 109½@109¾. Exchange was dull with bankers on at short date, 109¼@109½; United States bonds were dull and heavy. Sales of 5-20's at the rate of 60, 103½; 10-40 coupons, 98½@98¾.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Cotton very dull and nominal at 36@36½c for middling upland. Flour—Receipts of low grades for export, and selling, which command full prices, and 10@15c better. Sales of 10,000 bbls extra round hoop Ohio, and $10 50@11 75 for trade brands, closing quiet and steady. Southern dull and heavy. Wheat very quiet and strong; holders generally asking 2@3c higher. Corn 1@2c better, with a fair export and home trade inquiry. Sales of 200,000 bushels at $1 05@1 06 for unsound, closing firm at $1 06@1 07 for No. 2 Milwaukee and $1 08 for No. 2 Chicago. Rye steady at $1 10@1 11 for Western. Oats dull and heavy at 70@71c for Western. Pork quiet and steady for small lots; job lots dull and heavy; mess at $40 50@40 75; new mess at $39 50@40; prime at $30@30 50. Lard quiet and steady at 21@21½c for kettle. Whiskey dull and heavy at 35c.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Flour quiet. Wheat 2c better and active; sales of 100,000 bushels at 84@86c for No. 2. Corn active and 2c better; sales at 63@66c for No. 1 barley. Oats dull at 42@43c for No. 1. Rye dull at 62@63c for No. 1. Lake freights dull; 6c for Corn by steam to Buffalo.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

D Wallace, 2 cars corn, 5 cars wheat, Pennsylvania Sell Manufacturing Company 10 barrels hoops; L H Voigt & Co, 4 bis dried peaches; E Heacheson, 12 cds lard and beef, 70 half bbl fish; L Peterson jr. & Co, 2 boxes castings; S Kaari & Co, 69 boxes candles, J H Parker, 1 pierce barne J Dalzell & Co, 10 tierces lard; Gill & Reiter, 25 boxes cheese; H Hand e, 40 sacks oats; H Riddle, 6 packages butter and eggs, 10 boxes cheese; Cam bell & Brown, 3 sacks dried apples, 3 sacks seed, 1 sack wool; Arbuckle, Jo es & Co, 25 boxes cheese; W Bingham, 15 sacks oats; Wade & Hunter, 2 bbls oil; R Henderson, 2 sacks oats; J F Bu der, 1 car ball keys; McCullough, Smith & Co, 1 car lumber; A W Dilworth, 2 gates, 3 bars iron; O Hara & Robinson, 3 bbls oil; Wade & Co, 4 pieces, 40 pkgs mdse; Pitts burgh & Co, 100 bbls flour; T M Howe, 3 stamps; Tod & Follansbee, 2 cds tinder; Maloney & Co, 1 car coal; Smith & Co, 30 tons pig iron; Lewis Bailey, 1 car lumber; 2 bbls oil; 1 car scrap iron; J B Dunlevy, 5 boxes dry goods; Beckham & Long, 10 wheels, 3 axles, 5 pairs springs, 6 sets shafts, 10 poles, 9 rake heads; McKee & Bro, 2 cds bolts; R Hardware, 2 cds hardware.

Per Pitts. Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

J Knox, 28 reapers and mowers; Seal & Grundy, 27 packs wool; W Hasderman, 139 bbls crude oil; Kemp & Cassidy, 3 cars metal; Nimick & Co, 8 cars mdse; J Gallaher, 2 car lumber; Maloney & Co, 1 car coal; Hugh Lilly & Shepard, 29 sacks oats; J P Scott, 1 bdl paper; A. West & Co, 1 wagon; Lloyd, Scott & Co, 6 bundles steel; Brown & Co, 1 bbl scrap iron; R Dalzell & Co, 6 boxes soap; W A Mc lurg, 2 boxes machinery; J P Rhodes & Co, 265 bags malt; McCullough, Smith & Co, 2 packages mdse; McWinney & Hare, 1 pack hardware; J A Dickson, 1 box merchandise; J Dunlap, 1 box stationery; W Fallaher, 1 bbls oil; W H Garrard & Son, 12 bags barley; Hitchcock, Mccreery & Co, 661 sacks oats; Kay Bro., 50 pigs lead; H Reis, 1, 300 sacks bran; J B Canfield, 2 cds glass; Lewis Bailey, 1 car coal; Dr. H M Myers & Co, 6 cds drugs; Lloyd, Scott & Co, 1 bundle steel; Hitchcock, Mccreery & Co, 50 bbls high wines; Hitchcock, McCreery & Co, 150 sacks oats.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

E Varnis marks, 3 cars marketing; W D Patterson, 40 sacks oats; H Bingham, 2 cds dry goods; Hay & Gordon, Lewis, Bailey, Caldell & Co, 1 car nails; W J Gordon & Son, 1 car coal; Bailey & Co, 1 car pipe; Gordon & Son, 12 kegs butter; Martin, Oliver & Bricker, 1 car lime; Lloyd, Scott & Co, 1 car scrap iron; Pennsylvania R. R. Co, 1 car pipe; Third Presbyterian Church, 1 car stone; King & Weaver, 1 car lime; Hay & Co, 4 cds do; Shoenberger & Bnair, 5 cars lime stone.

Pitts. Cleveland & Cincinnati Railroad.

J R Crawford 120 oil bbls; Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Company, 11 bundles printing paper; Simpson & Co, 10 sacks feed; Lloyd, Scott & Co, 1 car scrap iron; Hay & Co, 1 car coal; Hay & Co, 1 car wheat; J S Finch, 1 car wheat; A Wilson & Co, 1 car wheat; J S Finch, 1 car wheat; Wilson & Miller, 1 car wheat; J S Finch, 1 car wheat; Wilson & Miller, 1 car wheat; Wade & Hunter, 1 car wheat; James Gardiner & Co, 100 bbls flour; Kirkpatrick & Irvin, 100 bbls flour; J Hook, 100 bbls flour, 16 sacks wheat.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

Fred Weise, 2 bbls crackers; Cook, Bro & Co, 1 keg; Cook, Bro & Co, 1 car stone; Cook, Bro & Co, 12 oil barrels; Poppy, Baker & Co, 1 car lath bark; G Wellington, 1 car sacks wheat; J Hamilton & Co, 1 car Dewitt & Co, 54 empty boxes; Miller & Rickeston, 1 package spuff; Boelly, Nelson & Co, 10 boxes iron bands; Lawrence & Phillips, 2 kegs nuts; L Stemple, 1 car lath bark; Palmer & Knox, 1 car fire clay.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Cincinnati.

PER STEAMER NEW STATE.—Clarke & Co, 1 532 bbls flour, 1,224 sacks feed, 2 boxes and 1 chest, 1 sack merchandise; A. Ingram & Son, 1 sack feathers; Hay & Gordon, 15 casks soda ash; Holmes, Bell & Co, 3 boxes tobacco; Schultz & Co, 1 box tobacco; Jones & Co, 1 box tobacco; Barnes & sons, 1 do beef; J A Renshaw, 42 tierces hams, 8 do 2 do lard; Wade & Co, 10 tierces lard; Lloyd, Scott & Co, 1 box drugs, 10 barrels rye whisky; M W Hackin, 8 sacks eggs; Delivered on way, 70 sacks wheat, 2 Milwaukee and 1 Chicago; Wade & Co, 2 Milwaukee flour steady at $10 for western. Corn and oats better, with good demand at 84@86c for unsound new mixed Western, and 86@88c for sound do. Rye dull at $1 10@1 11 for Western. Oats opened lower at 66@68c for new mixed Western, and 70@72c for old do. Barley—Prime to choice at 95@$1 05 for grade, refined in sound sacks, 10@15c lower at $2 50@2 60 for No. 1, and $2 20@2 30 for No. 2. Hay—Firmer at $20@21 for old do, and $16@18 for prime, steel dull at 9@10c for cast, 7@8c for German, 4@5c for blisters, and 6@7c for spring. Lard heavy and drooping at 19@21c.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK